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Environmental Protection Agency

Semiannual Regulatory Agenda

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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October 1999 Agenda of Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Semiannual regulatory agenda.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) publishes the Semiannual Agenda of Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions to update the public about our:

- Regulations currently under development,
- Reviews of existing regulations, and
- Rulemakings completed or canceled since the last Agenda.

EPA believes that, if the people affected by rules take part in developing them, we will produce rules that are clearer, less burdensome, and more effective.

TO BE PLACED ON THE AGENDA MAILING LIST: If you would like to receive copies of future Agendas, please call Janice Gray at (202) 260-5479; fax: (202) 260-5478; or E-mail at gray.janice@epa.gov. There is no charge for the Agenda.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: We welcome your comments and suggestions. If you have questions or comments about a particular rule, please get in touch with the agency contact listed for that rule. If you have general comments or questions about the EPA's rulemaking process, please direct them to: Philip Schwartz (2136), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460; phone: (202) 260-5493, fax: (202) 260-5478, e-mail: schwartz.philip@epa.gov.

You can also get daily, updated information on current EPA rulemakings from our Internet site on environmental regulations. This site includes the text of proposed and final environmental rules issued by the EPA and by other agencies. It also includes an electronic version of this Agenda. The site is at <http://www.epa.gov/epahome/rules.html> and is part of EPA's large agencywide Internet site that we invite you to visit at <http://www.epa.gov>. We expect that the EPA web site will be an increasingly important means of communication between EPA and the public. We

inaugurated this site about 4 years ago, and it has more than 100,000 documents and files currently available on-line.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Rulemaking Process

Congress has created a number of requirements that agencies must meet when they issue regulations. These requirements are designed to support the creation of quality regulations and protect the rights of people affected by agencies' rules. These requirements are contained in the Administrative Procedure Act, the Regulatory Flexibility Act as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act, the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, the Paperwork Reduction Act, the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act, and the Congressional Review Act. You can find information on many of these statutes at <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/>.

President Clinton has also ordered that we meet a number of requirements when we issue regulations. Of particular significance for EPA rulemakings are Executive Orders 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review), 13045 (Children's Health Protection), 13084 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments), and 13132 (Federalism). You can find information on Executive orders at <http://library.whitehouse.gov/>.

We encourage you to take part in the rulemaking process to make your views known and help us craft rules that:

- Protect human health,
- Preserve and enhance the environment, and
- Meet environmental goals without being unnecessarily burdensome.

In addition to contacting the expert responsible for developing a particular rule, you also can comment on proposed rules that we publish in the **Federal Register**. Once we have proposed a rule, we will consider your comments and address them before issuing a final rule.

To be most effective, comments should contain information and data which support your position, and you should explain why we should incorporate your suggestion in the final rule. You can be particularly helpful and persuasive if you provide examples to illustrate your concerns and offer specific alternatives.

The Agenda also includes some of our more important guidance documents. While these documents are not legally binding on EPA or outside parties, they will guide our thinking in major policy areas. We invite you to take part in developing these documents.

EPA's Regulatory Philosophy and Priorities

EPA's efforts to develop a system that works better and costs less are focused on five areas: Greater public access to information, more regulatory flexibility to obtain better results; stronger partnerships with States, Tribes, and industries, more compliance assistance, and less paperwork and red tape. To learn more about what we are accomplishing in these areas please refer to the "Statement of Regulatory Priorities" contained in EPA's regulatory plan in part 2 of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

Impacts on Small Entities

Regulatory Flexibility Act Considerations

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA) requires that we pay particular attention to the impact of regulations on small entities (i.e., small businesses, small governmental jurisdictions, and small nonprofit organizations). The RFA/SBREFA applies to rules we are now developing and requires us to:

1. Convene a Small Business Advocacy Review (SBAR) Panel prior to proposing any rule with the potential to impose a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities (RFA section 609). SBREFA also established the EPA's Small Business Advocacy Chair who chairs each SBAR Panel. A SBAR Panel has four members: The Chair, the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration, the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs within the Office of Management and Budget, and a senior manager from

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the EPA program office responsible for the subject rule. In the case of rules requiring a SBAR Panel, the Agency's small entity outreach prior to the convening of a Panel culminates in the development of a summary document that contains information on the potential impact of a proposed rule on small entities, and particularly on the issues referenced in RFA section 609. This summary then serves as the basis for convening the Panel. The Panel then conducts its review, carries out its own small entity outreach, and prepares a final report based on the comments from the small entity representatives and the Panel's deliberations. The Panel's final report is provided to the EPA Administrator and is made a part of the rulemaking record. Rules listed in the first appendix at the end of the Agenda may require Small Business Advocacy Review Panels.

2. At the proposed and final rule stages of rule development, the Agency must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for any rule subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements (RFA sections 603 and 604), unless the Administrator certifies that the rule will not have a "significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities" (RFA section 605). A regulatory flexibility analysis must, among other items specified in the RFA, identify the extent to which small entities will be subject to the rule's requirements and describe any significant alternatives to the rule that accomplish the objectives of applicable statutes and which minimize any significant economic impacts on small entities. We have listed in the first index at the end of the Agenda all rules under development that may require a regulatory flexibility analysis.
3. RFA section 610 requires that an agency review within 10 years of promulgation those regulations that have or will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. We undertake these reviews to decide whether we should continue the rule unchanged, amend it, or withdraw it. We announce our forthcoming 610 reviews in the "Prerule" section of the Agenda. We encourage small entities to provide comments on the need to change these rules. We will consider all of your comments as we decide

whether to continue, amend, or withdraw these rules. We particularly encourage comments by small entities about how rules could be made clearer, more effective, or remove conflicting or overlapping requirements with other Federal or State regulations. Please direct your comments to the contact person listed in the Agenda entry. If you have general questions about our 610 review program or suggestions for other rules we should review under section 610, please contact Philip Schwartz (2136), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460; fax: (202) 260-5478, e-mail: schwartz.philip@epa.gov.

Rules under Development Expected To Have Some Impact on Small Entities, but Not a Significant Impact on a Substantial Number

In the "Small Entities Affected" section, we indicate whether we expect an action will have an impact on small businesses, governments, or nonprofit organizations, but one which is less than a significant impact on a substantial number. In the second index at the end of the Agenda, we list all actions that we believe will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities but which will have some impact on small entities.

What Actions Are Included in the Agenda?

EPA includes regulations and certain major policy documents in the Agenda. We do not generally include minor amendments or the following categories of actions in the Agenda:

- Under the Clean Air Act: Revisions to State Implementation Plans; Equivalent Methods for Ambient Air Quality Monitoring; Deletions from the New Source Performance Standards source categories list; Delegations of Authority to States; Area Designations for Air Quality Planning Purposes.
- Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act: Actions regarding pesticide tolerances and food additive regulations; decision documents defining and establishing registration standards; decision documents and termination decisions for the Special Review Registration process; and data call-in requests made under section 3(c)(2)(B).

- Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act: Authorization of State solid waste management plans; hazardous waste delisting petitions.
- Under the Clean Water Act: State Water Quality Standards; Deletions from the section 307(a) list of toxic pollutants; Suspensions of toxic testing requirements under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES); Delegations of NPDES authority to States.
- Under the Safe Drinking Water Act: Actions on State underground injection control programs.

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted most of these actions from the Executive Order 12866 review procedures. There is no legal significance to the omission of an item from the Agenda.

How Is the Agenda Organized?

In accordance with E.O. 12866, we publish the EPA Agenda of Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions in April and October of each year as part of the **Unified Agenda of Federal Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions**.

We have organized this Agenda:

- First, by the law that would authorize a particular regulation;
- Second, by the current stage of development (proposal, final, etc.); and
- Third, by the Regulatory Identifier Number assigned by the Regulatory Information Service Center

The following 14 sections deal with 13 laws that EPA administers and a thirteenth broader section called "General" that includes cross-cutting actions, such as rules authorized by multiple statutes and general acquisition rules:

1. General
2. The Clean Air Act (CAA)
3. The Atomic Energy Act (AEA)
4. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)
5. The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
6. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)
7. Chemical Safety Information, Site Security and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act
8. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
9. The Oil Pollution Act (OPA)
10. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Superfund (CERCLA)

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11. The Clean Water Act (CWA)
12. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)
13. The Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA)
14. The Shore Protection Act (SPA)

In each of these 14 sections, there are up to 5 headings covering the following stages of rulemaking:

1. **Prerulemakings**—Prerulemaking actions are intended to determine whether EPA should initiate rulemaking. Prerulemakings may include anything that influences or leads to rulemaking, such as advance notices of proposed rulemaking (ANPRMs), significant studies or analyses of the possible need for regulatory action, announcement of reviews of existing regulations required by section 610 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, requests for public comment on the need for regulatory action, or important preregulatory policy proposals.
2. **Proposed Rules**—This section includes EPA rulemaking actions that are within a year of proposal (publication of Notices of Proposed Rulemakings (NPRMs)).
3. **Final Rules**—This section includes rules that are within a year of final promulgation.
4. **Long-Term Actions**—This section includes rulemakings for which the next scheduled regulatory action is after September 2000.
5. **Completed Actions**—This section contains actions that have been promulgated and published in the **Federal Register** since publication of the April 1999 Agenda. It also includes actions that we are no longer considering. If an action appears in the completed section, it will not appear in future Agendas unless we decide to initiate action again, in which case it will appear as a new entry. EPA also announces the results of our Regulatory Flexibility Act section 610 reviews in this section of the Agenda.

Actions Listed in the Regulatory Plan

The Plan includes information about the most significant actions that we will publish between October 1, 1999, and September 30, 2000, and about a few rules that we expect to publish after this time period. The Plan is published in part 2 of today's **Federal Register**. Plan entries include all of the Agenda data fields described above, plus up to five other types of information: Statement of

Need, Summary of the Legal Basis, Alternatives, Anticipated Costs and Benefits, and a discussion of Risks.

What Information Is in Agenda Entries?

Agenda entries include the following information, where applicable:

Sequence Number: This indicates where the entry appears in the Agenda.

Title: Titles for new entries (those that haven't appeared in previous Agendas) are preceded by a bullet (•). The notation "Section 610 Review" follows the title if we are reviewing the rule as part of our periodic review of existing rules under section 610 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 610).

Priority: Entries are placed into one of five categories described below.

Economically Significant: As defined in Executive Order 12866, a rulemaking action that will have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or will adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities. OMB reviews all economically significant rules under E.O. 12866.

Other Significant: A rulemaking that is not economically significant but is considered significant by the agency. This category includes rules that are an EPA priority and rules that EPA anticipates will be reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under E.O. 12866 because they are likely to:

- create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;
- materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants; user fees, or loan programs or the rights or obligations of recipients; or
- raise novel legal or policy issues.

Substantive, Nonsignificant: A rulemaking that has substantive impacts but is neither Significant, nor Routine and Frequent, nor Informational/Administrative/Other.

Routine and Frequent: A rulemaking that is a specific case of a multiple recurring application of a regulatory program in the Code of Federal Regulations and that does not alter the body of the regulation.

Informational/Administrative/Other: A rulemaking that is primarily informational or pertains to agency matters not central to accomplishing the agency's regulatory mandate but that the agency places in the Agenda to inform the public of the activity.

Also, if we believe that a rule may be "major" as defined in the congressional review provisions of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA) (5 U.S.C. 804; Pub. L. 104-121) because it is likely to result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or meets other criteria specified in this law, we indicate this under the "Priority" heading with the statement "Major under 5 U.S.C. 801."

Legal Authority: The sections of the United States Code (U.S.C.), Public Law (P.L.), Executive Order (E.O.), or common name of the law that authorizes the regulatory action.

CFR Citation: The sections of the Code of Federal Regulations that will be affected by the action.

Legal Deadline: An indication of whether the rule is subject to a statutory or judicial deadline, the date of that deadline, and whether the deadline pertains to a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, a Final Action, or some other action.

Abstract: A brief description of the problem the regulation will address; the need for a Federal solution; to the extent available, the alternatives that the agency is considering to address the problem; and the potential advantages and disadvantages of the action.

Timetable: The dates (and citations) that documents for this action were published in the Federal Register and, where possible, a projected date for the next step. Projected publication dates frequently change during the course of a rule development. The projections in the Agenda are our best estimates as of the date we submit the Agenda for publication. For some entries, the timetable indicates that the date of the next action is "to be determined." Dates in 2000 or later are printed in the same form as other dates, using the last two digits of the year.

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Indicates whether EPA has prepared or anticipates that it will be preparing a regulatory flexibility analysis under section 603 or 604 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. Generally, such an analysis is required for

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proposed or final rules that EPA believes may have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Small Entities Affected: Indicates which small entities (businesses, governmental jurisdictions, or organizations), if any, may be affected by the rule.

Government Levels Affected: Indicates whether the rule is expected to affect levels of government and, if so, whether the governments are State, local, tribal, or Federal.

Unfunded Mandates: Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

requires an assessment of anticipated costs and benefits if a rule includes a mandate that may result in expenditures of more than \$100 million in any 1 year by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector. If we expect to exceed the section 202 threshold, we note that in this section.

Reinventing Government: If an action is part of the President's Reinventing Government Initiative, we indicate it in this section.

Agency Contact: The name, address, phone number, and e-mail address, if

available, of a person who is knowledgeable about the regulation.

SAN Number: A code number that EPA uses to identify and track rulemakings.

RIN: The Regulatory Information Service Center assigns the Regulatory Identifier Number (RIN) to identify and track rulemakings.

The October 1999 EPA Agenda follows.

Dated: September 3, 1999

Richard T. Farrell,

Associate Administrator, Office of Policy and Reinvention.

GENERAL—Proposed Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3297	SAN No. 4056 Utilization of Small, Minority and Women's Business Enterprises in Procurement Under Assistance Agreements	2020-AA39
3298	SAN No. 4180 Rewriting of EPA Regulations Implementing the Freedom of Information Act	2020-AA40
3299	SAN No. 4270 Cross-Media Electronic Reporting (ER) and Recordkeeping Rule	2020-AA41
3300	SAN No. 4292 Proposed Revision to EPA's Implementing NEPA Regulations	2020-AA42
3301	SAN No. 3580 Incorporation of Class Deviations Into EPAAR	2030-AA37
3302	SAN No. 3629 EPA Mentor-Protege Program	2030-AA40
3303	SAN No. 3817 Implementation of Changes to 40 CFR Part 32	2030-AA48
3304	SAN No. 3876 Incrementally Funding Fixed Price Contracts	2030-AA50
3305	SAN No. 4226 Incorporating Informal Clauses (EP) Into the EPAAR	2030-AA66
3306	SAN No. 4319 Revisions to Acquisition Regulation Concerning Conflict of Interest	2030-AA67
3307	SAN No. 4351 Use of Letter Contracts - Notice to Proceed	2030-AA68

GENERAL—Final Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3308	SAN No. 3807 Consolidation of Good Laboratory Practice Standards (GLPS) Regulations Currently Under TSCA and FIFRA Into One Rule	2020-AA26
3309	SAN No. 3874 Deletion of EPA Acquisition Regulations for Quality Systems for Environmental Programs	2030-AA51
3310	SAN No. 3736 Revision to 40 CFR 35 Subpart A and Promulgation of Performance Partnership (State) Grant Regulation (Reg Plan Seq No. 123)	2030-AA55
3311	SAN No. 4128 Revision to 40 CFR 35 Subpart A and Promulgation of Performance Partnership (Tribal) Grant Rule (Reg Plan Seq No. 124)	2030-AA56
3312	SAN No. 4185 Electronic Funds Transfer	2030-AA57
3313	SAN No. 4187 EPAAR Coverage on Local Hiring and Training	2030-AA62
3314	SAN No. 3671 Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment	2080-AA06

References in boldface appear in the Regulatory Plan in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

GENERAL—Long Term Actions

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3315	SAN No. 3240 Public Information and Confidentiality Regulations	2020-AA21
3316	SAN No. 3933 Environmental Impact Assessment of Nongovernmental Activities in Antarctica	2020-AA34
3317	SAN No. 4191 Revision to EPAAR 1552.211-73, Level of Effort	2030-AA64

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GENERAL—Completed Actions

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3318	SAN No. 2662 Amendments to Part 22 Consolidated Procedural Rules	2020-AA13
3319	SAN No. 4183 Agency Protest Solicitation Notification	2030-AA58
3320	SAN No. 4184 Contracting by Negotiation	2030-AA59
3321	SAN No. 4186 EPAAR Coverage on Contractor Performance Evaluations	2030-AA61
3322	SAN No. 4188 Service Contracting—Avoiding Improper Personal Services Relationships	2030-AA63

CLEAN AIR ACT (CAA)—Prerule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3323	SAN No. 4328 List of Regulated Substances and Thresholds for Accidental Release Prevention; Petition to Delist Vinyl Acetate	2050-AE70

CLEAN AIR ACT (CAA)—Proposed Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3324	SAN No. 2841 NESHAP: Chromium Electroplating Amendment	2060-AH08
3325	SAN No. 1002 NAAQS: Sulfur Dioxide (Response to Remand) (Reg Plan Seq No. 103)	2060-AA61
3326	SAN No. 3263 Performance Warranty and Inspection/Maintenance Test Procedures	2060-AE20
3327	SAN No. 3262 Inspection/Maintenance Recall Requirements	2060-AE22
3328	SAN No. 3343 NESHAP: Iron Foundries and Steel Foundries	2060-AE43
3329	SAN No. 3341 NESHAP: Cyanide Chemicals Manufacturing	2060-AE45
3330	SAN No. 3346 NESHAP: Integrated Iron and Steel	2060-AE48
3331	SAN No. 3326 NESHAP: Reinforced Plastic Composites Production	2060-AE79
3332	SAN No. 3452 NESHAP: Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Production and Processes	2060-AE82
3333	SAN No. 3449 NESHAP: Chlorine Production	2060-AE85
3334	SAN No. 3407 Method 301: Field Validation of Pollution Measurement Methods for Various Media; Revisions	2060-AF00
3335	SAN No. 3470 Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of State Implementation Plans (Guideline on Air Quality Models)	2060-AF01
3336	SAN No. 3551 Amendments to General Provisions Subparts A and B for 40 CFR 63	2060-AF31
3337	SAN No. 3412 Operating Permits: Revisions (Part 70) (Reg Plan Seq No. 104)	2060-AF70
3338	SAN No. 3649 Amendments to Method 24 (Water-Based Coatings)	2060-AF72
3339	SAN No. 3613 New Source Performance Standards and Emission Guidelines for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units	2060-AF91
3340	SAN No. 3568 Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for Yucca Mountain, Nevada (Reg Plan Seq No. 105)	2060-AG14
3341	SAN No. 3673 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Reconsideration of Section 608 Sales Restriction	2060-AG20
3342	SAN No. 3747 NESHAP: Boat Manufacturing	2060-AG27
3343	SAN No. 3749 NESHAP: Tire Manufacturing	2060-AG29
3344	SAN No. 3820 NESHAP: Plywood and Composite Wood Products	2060-AG52
3345	SAN No. 3821 NESHAP: Ethylene Processes	2060-AG53
3346	SAN No. 3823 NESHAP: Large Appliance (Surface Coating)	2060-AG54
3347	SAN No. 3824 Metal Furniture (Surface Coatings) NESHAP	2060-AG55
3348	SAN No. 3827 Paper and Other Web Coating NESHAP	2060-AG58
3349	SAN No. 3656 NESHAP/NSPS: Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine	2060-AG63
3350	SAN No. 3655 NESHAP: Asphalt Roofing and Processing	2060-AG66
3351	SAN No. 3657 NESHAP: Combustion Turbine	2060-AG67
3352	SAN No. 3837 NESHAP: Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Boilers (Reg Plan Seq No. 106)	2060-AG69
3353	SAN No. 3906 NESHAP: Metal Can (Surface Coating) Industry	2060-AG96
3354	SAN No. 3905 NESHAP: Metal Coil (Surface Coating) Industry	2060-AG97
3355	SAN No. 3924 NESHAP: Primary Magnesium Refining	2060-AH03
3356	SAN No. 3970 NESHAP: Miscellaneous Cellulose Production	2060-AH11
3357	SAN No. 3969 NESHAP: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	2060-AH13
3358	SAN No. 3964 NESHAP: Leather Tanning and Finishing Operations	2060-AH17

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CLEAN AIR ACT (CAA)—Proposed Rule Stage (Continued)

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3359	SAN No. 3962 NESHAP: Manufacture of Carbon Black	2060-AH19
3360	SAN No. 3903 NESHAP: Vegetable Oil Production	2060-AH22
3361	SAN No. 3986 Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule	2060-AH25
3362	SAN No. 3917 Transportation Conformity Rule Amendment: Clarification of Trading Provisions	2060-AH31
3363	SAN No. 3910 Streamlined Evaporative Test Procedures	2060-AH34
3364	SAN No. 3975 Review of Minor New Sources and Modifications in Indian Country	2060-AH37
3365	SAN No. 3979 Review of Federal Test Procedures for Emissions From Motor Vehicles; Test Procedure Adjustments to Fuel Economy and Emission Test Results	2060-AH38
3366	SAN No. 3971 NESHAP: Organic Liquid Distribution	2060-AH41
3367	SAN No. 4046 Federal Major New Source Review (NSR) Program for Nonattainment Areas	2060-AH53
3368	SAN No. 4022 NESHAP: Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching, and Battery Stacks	2060-AH55
3369	SAN No. 4120 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Allowance System for Controlling HCFC Production, Import & Export	2060-AH67
3370	SAN No. 4105 NESHAP: Carbon Black Production	2060-AH68
3371	SAN No. 4123 NESHAP: for Source Category: Pulp and Paper Production; Amendments to the Promulgated Rule	2060-AH74
3372	SAN No. 4103 NESHAP: Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Industry (SOCMI) & Other Processes Subject to the Negotiated Regulation for Equipment Leaks	2060-AH81
3373	SAN No. 4114 NESHAP: Polyvinyl Chloride and CoPolymers Production	2060-AH82
3374	SAN No. 4119 Performance Specification 16 - Specifications and Test Procedures for Predictive Emission Monitoring Systems in Stationary Sources	2060-AH84
3375	SAN No. 4082 NESHAP: Wet-formed Fiberglass Mat Production	2060-AH89
3376	SAN No. 4003 Technical Change to Dose Methodology for 40 CFR 191, Subpart A	2060-AH90
3377	SAN No. 3479 Amendments to Parts 51, 52, 63, 70 and 71 Regarding the Provisions for Determining Potential To Emit	2060-AI01
3378	SAN No. 4154 Control of Emissions From Nonroad Spark-Ignition Engines Rated Over 19 kW and New Land-Based Recreational Spark-Ignition Engines	2060-AI11
3379	SAN No. 4043 Control of Emissions of Air Pollution From 2004 and Later Model Year Heavy-Duty Highway Engines and Vehicles; Revision of Light-Duty Truck Definition	2060-AI12
3380	SAN No. 4245 Consumer and Commercial Products: Flexible Package Printing Materials: Determination on Control Techniques Guidelines in Lieu of Regulation	2060-AI31
3381	SAN No. 4251 Control of Emissions of Air Pollution from New Compression-Ignition and Spark-Ignition Recreational Marine Engines	2060-AI36
3382	SAN No. 4252 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Manufacture of Halon Blends, Intentional Release of Halon, Technical Training and Disposal of Halon and Halon-Containing Equipment - Amendment	2060-AI40
3383	SAN No. 4271 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Additional Steps to conform US Methyl Bromide Program to Obligations under the Montreal Protocol and Recent Changes to the CAA	2060-AI41
3384	SAN No. 4253 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Process for Exempting Quarantine and Preshipment Methyl Bromide Used in the United States and Baseline Adjustments	2060-AI42
3385	SAN No. 4266 Review National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide	2060-AI43
3386	SAN No. 4255 Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (Reg Plan Seq No. 107)	2060-AI44
3387	SAN No. 4254 Revision to the Definition of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) to Exclude Tertiary Butyl Acetate ..	2060-AI45
3388	SAN No. 4243 Standards and Guidelines for Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units	2060-AI51
3389	SAN No. 4284 Revision of Schedule for Standards Under section 112 of the Clean Air Act	2060-AI52
3390	SAN No. 4285 Control of Emissions of Hazardous Pollutants from Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Fuels	2060-AI55
3391	SAN No. 4340 Transportation Conformity Amendments: Response to March 2, 1999, Court Decision (Reg Plan Seq No. 108)	2060-AI56
3392	SAN No. 4272 Area Source Title V Operating Permit Deferrals	2060-AI58
3393	SAN No. 4333 Decision on a Petition from the Territory of American Samoa to be Exempted from the Gasoline Anti-dumping Regulations.	2060-AI60
3394	SAN No. 4309 National VOC Emission Standards for Consumer Products; Proposed Amendments	2060-AI62
3395	SAN No. 4287 National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standard for Architectural Coatings; Proposed Amendments	2060-AI63
3396	SAN No. 4310 NESHAP for the Printing and Publishing Industry; Amendments	2060-AI66
3397	SAN No. 4355 Heavy-Duty Engine Emission Standards and Diesel Fuel Sulfur Control Requirements (Reg Plan Seq No. 109)	2060-AI69
3398	SAN No. 4356 Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Extension of Reformulated Gasoline Program to the Kansas City, KS Former Ozone Nonattainment Area	2060-AI70

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CLEAN AIR ACT (CAA)—Proposed Rule Stage (Continued)

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3399	SAN No. 4313 Petitions to Delist Hazardous Air Pollutants (e.g., MEK, EGBE, Methanol, and MIBK) from Section 112(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act	2060-AI72
3400	SAN No. 4318 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Allocation of 2000 Essential-Use Allowances	2060-AI73
3401	SAN No. 4352 Transportation Conformity Amendment: Deletion of Grace Period	2060-AI76
3402	SAN No. 4353 Amendments to the Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities NESHAP for the Hap and Voc Content Limits for Primer Operations and Stay of Compliance.	2060-AI77
3403	SAN No. 4354 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories - Pharmaceuticals Production; Proposed Amendments	2060-AI78
3404	SAN No. 4273 Proposed Rule to Amend Subpart H, 40 CFR Part 61 for Emissions of Radionuclides Other Than Radon from DOE Facilities	2060-AI81
3405	SAN No. 4304 National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Ozone - Corrections Notice	2060-AI86
3406	SAN No. 4306 Development of Reference Method for the Determination of Source Emissions of Filterable Fine Particulate Matter as PM2.5	2060-AI87
3407	SAN No. 4348 Inspection Maintenance Program Requirements for Federal Facilities; Amendment to the Final Rule	2060-AI88
3408	SAN No. 4358 Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Reformulated Gasoline Adjustment	2060-AI89
3409	SAN No. 4273 Proposed Rule to Amend Subpart H, 40 CFR Part 61 for Emissions of Radionuclides Other Than Radon from DOE Facilities	2060-AI90
3410	SAN No. 4304 National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Ozone - Corrections Notice	2060-AI95
3411	SAN No. 4306 Development of Reference Method for the Determination of Source Emissions of Filterable Fine Particulate Matter as PM2.5	2060-AI96
3412	SAN No. 4348 Inspection Maintenance Program Requirements for Federal Facilities; Amendment to the Final Rule	2060-AI97
3413	SAN No. 4358 Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Reformulated Gasoline Adjustment	2060-AI98

References in boldface appear in the Regulatory Plan in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

CLEAN AIR ACT (CAA)—Final Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3414	SAN No. 4291 List of Regulated Substances and Thresholds for Accidental Release Prevention; Proposed Amendment; Flammable Hydrocarbon Fuel Exemption	2050-AE72
3415	SAN No. 3259 New Source Review (NSR) Reform (Reg Plan Seq No. 125)	2060-AE11
3416	SAN No. 3361 Nonroad Spark-Ignition Engines At or Below 19 Kilowatts (25 Horsepower) (Phase 2) (Reg Plan Seq No. 126)	2060-AE29
3417	SAN No. 3228 NESHAP: Manufacturing of Amino and Phenolic Resins (Polymers and Resins Group III)	2060-AE36
3418	SAN No. 3304 NESHAP: Phosphate Fertilizers Production	2060-AE44
3419	SAN No. 3340 NESHAP: Primary Copper Smelting	2060-AE46
3420	SAN No. 3078 NESHAP: Secondary Aluminum Industry	2060-AE77
3421	SAN No. 3380 NSPS: Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry - Wastewater (FINAL) & Amend. to Appendix C of Part 63 & Appendix J of Part 61	2060-AE94
3422	SAN No. 3377 NESHAP: Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)	2060-AF26
3423	SAN No. 3549 NESHAP: Petroleum Refineries—FCC Units, Reformers and Sulfur Plants	2060-AF28
3424	SAN No. 3553 Implementation of Ozone and Particulate Matter (PM) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and Regional Haze Regulations (Reg Plan Seq No. 127)	2060-AF34
3425	SAN No. 3556 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Supplemental Rule Regarding a Recycling Standard Under Section 608	2060-AF36
3426	SAN No. 3560 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Refrigerant Recycling Rule Amendment To Include Substitute Refrigerants	2060-AF37
3427	SAN No. 3569 Source Specific Federal Implementation Plan for Navajo Generating Station; Four Corners Power Plant	2060-AF42
3428	SAN No. 2915 Methods for Measurement of Visible Emissions—Addition of Methods 203A, 203B, and 203C to Appendix M of Part 51	2060-AF83
3429	SAN No. 3637 Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) To Control Emissions From Sources Located on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation	2060-AF84
3430	SAN No. 3525 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Update of the Substitutes List Under the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) Program	2060-AG12

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CLEAN AIR ACT (CAA)—Final Rule Stage (Continued)

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3431	SAN No. 3741 Service Information Availability	2060-AG13
3432	SAN No. 3743 Amendments for Testing and Monitoring Provisions to Part 60, Part 61, and Part 63	2060-AG21
3433	SAN No. 3744 Amendment to Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources; Monitoring Requirements (PS-1)	2060-AG22
3434	SAN No. 3748 Consolidated Federal Air Rule for the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (Reg Plan Seq No. 128)	2060-AG28
3435	SAN No. 3819 NSPS: Sewage Sludge Incinerators	2060-AG50
3436	SAN No. 3829 Revisions to the Regulation for Approval of State Programs and Delegation of Federal Authorities 112(l)	2060-AG60
3437	SAN No. 3900 Addition of Method 207 to Appendix M of 40 CFR Part 51 Method for Measuring Isocyanates in Stationary Source Emissions	2060-AG88
3438	SAN No. 3958 Addition of Opacity Method to Appendix M of 40 CFR Part 51 (Method 203)	2060-AH23
3439	SAN No. 3939 NESHAP: Group I Polymers and Resins and Group IV Polymers and Resins and Group IV Polymers and Resins	2060-AH47
3440	SAN No. 4030 Expanded Definitions for Alternative-Fueled Vehicles and Engines Meeting Low-Emission Vehicle Exhaust Emission Standards	2060-AH52
3441	SAN No. 4115 NESHAP: Chromium Electroplating Amendment	2060-AH69
3442	SAN No. 4095 Findings of Significant Contribution and Rulemaking on Section 126 Petitions for Purposes of Reducing Interstate Ozone Transport	2060-AH88
3443	SAN No. 4108 NESHAP: Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations; Final Rule—Settlement Agreement; and NESHAP for Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations; Technical Amendments	2060-AH96
3444	SAN No. 4077 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Reconsideration on the 610 Nonessential Products Ban	2060-AH99
3445	SAN No. 2665 Importation of Nonconforming Vehicles; Amendments to Regulations	2060-AI03
3446	SAN No. 4159 Redefinition of Glycol Ethers Listed as HAPs Under the Clean Air Act, and Hazardous Substances Under CERCLA	2060-AI08
3447	SAN No. 4162 NESHAP: Oil and Natural Gas Production and NESHAP: Natural Gas Transmission and Storage, Amendments	2060-AI13
3448	SAN No. 4165 Optional Certification Streamlining Procedures for LDVs, LDTs, and HDEs	2060-AI15
3449	SAN No. 4078 Control of Emissions of Air Pollution From New Marine Diesel Engines At or Above 37 Kilowatts ..	2060-AI17
3450	SAN No. 4211 Tier II Light-Duty Vehicle and Light-Duty Truck Emission Standards and Gasoline Sulfur Standards (Reg Plan Seq No. 129)	2060-AI23
3451	SAN No. 4219 Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators—Federal Plan (Federal Plan for existing Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators)	2060-AI25
3452	SAN No. 4244 Amendment to Regulations Governing Equivalent Emission Limitations by Permit	2060-AI28
3453	SAN No. 4222 NESHAP: Ethylene Oxide Commercial Sterilization and Fumigation Operations	2060-AI37
3454	SAN No. 3638 Revision of EPA's Radiological Emergency Response Plan	2060-AI49
3455	SAN No. 4066 Federal Plan Requirements for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills that Commenced Construction Prior to 5/30/91 and Have Not Been Modified or Reconstructed Since 5/30/91	2060-AI50
3456	SAN No. 4289 Process Wastewater Provisions of the Generic MACT	2060-AI53
3457	SAN No. 4335 Revisions to Promulgation of Federal Implementation Plan for Arizona - Maricopa Nonattainment Area PM-10 Test Methods	2060-AI54
3458	SAN No. 4295 Additional Flexibility Amendments to Inspection Maintenance Program Requirements; Amendments to the Final Rule	2060-AI61
3459	SAN No. 4316 NESHAP for Ethylene Oxide Commercial Sterilization Operations-Monitoring Amendments	2060-AI64
3460	SAN No. 4286 National Emission Standards for Benzene Emissions from Coke By-Product Recovery Plants (Part 61, subpart L)	2060-AI65
3461	SAN No. 4282 Technical Amendment to the Finding of Significant Contribution and Rulemaking for Certain States for Purposes of Reducing Regional Transport of Ozone (The "NOx SIP Call" rule)	2060-AI71
3462	SAN No. 4315 Source Specific Federal Implementation Plan for Navajo Generating Station; Navajo Nation	2060-AI79
3463	SAN No. 4276 Revision to NOx SIP Call Emission Budgets for Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island	2060-AI80
3464	SAN No. 4299 Revision to Method 24 for Electrical Insulating Varnishes	2060-AI85
3465	SAN No. 4275 Amendment to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Halogenated Solvent Cleaning	2060-AI91
3466	SAN No. 4299 Revision to Method 24 for Electrical Insulating Varnishes	2060-AI94

References in boldface appear in the Regulatory Plan in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

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Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3467	SAN No. 2937 Field Citation Program	2020-AA32
3468	SAN No. 3139 Location of Selective Enforcement Audits of Foreign Manufactured Vehicles and Engines; Amendment	2060-AD90
3469	SAN No. 3550 NESHAP: Manufacturing of Nutritional Yeast	2060-AF30
3470	SAN No. 3746 NESHAP: Paint Stripping Operations	2060-AG26
3471	SAN No. 3751 NSPS: New Source Performance Standards and Emission Guidelines for Other Solid Waste Incinerators	2060-AG31
3472	SAN No. 3754 Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaners Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) Standard	2060-AG34
3473	SAN No. 3825 NESHAP: Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products (Surface Coating)	2060-AG56
3474	SAN No. 3826 Plastic Parts (Surface Coating) NESHAP	2060-AG57
3475	SAN No. 3652 NESHAP: Refractories Manufacturing	2060-AG68
3476	SAN No. 3651 NESHAP: Lime Manufacturing	2060-AG72
3477	SAN No. 3899 NESHAP: Friction Products Manufacturing	2060-AG87
3478	SAN No. 3922 Revised Permit Revision Procedures for the Federal Operating Permits Program	2060-AG92
3479	SAN No. 3902 NESHAP: Semiconductor Production	2060-AG93
3480	SAN No. 3909 NESHAP: Fabric Printing, Coating and Dyeing	2060-AG98
3481	SAN No. 3907 NESHAP: Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Manufacturing (Surface Coating)	2060-AG99
3482	SAN No. 3908 Offset Lithographic Printing National VOC Rule	2060-AH00
3483	SAN No. 3919 Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality: Permit Application Review Procedures for Non-Federal Class I Areas	2060-AH01
3484	SAN No. 3904 NESHAP: Wood Building Products (Surface Coating)	2060-AH02
3485	SAN No. 3968 NESHAP: Site Remediation	2060-AH12
3486	SAN No. 3967 NESHAP: Spandex Production	2060-AH14
3487	SAN No. 3972 NESHAP: Rocket Engine Test Firing	2060-AH35
3488	SAN No. 3973 NESHAP: Flexible Polyurethane Foam Fabrication Operations	2060-AH42
3489	SAN No. 4045 Rulemaking To Modify the List of Source Categories From Which Fugitive Emissions Are Considered in Major Source Determinations	2060-AH58
3490	SAN No. 4110 NESHAP: Alumina Processing	2060-AH70
3491	SAN No. 4111 NESHAP: Fumed Silica Production	2060-AH72
3492	SAN No. 4102 NESHAP: Taconite Iron Ore Processing	2060-AH73
3493	SAN No. 4104 NESHAP: Hydrochloric Acid Production Industry	2060-AH75
3494	SAN No. 4116 NESHAP: Ammonium Sulphate Production (Caprolactam By-Product)	2060-AH77
3495	SAN No. 4107 NESHAP: Asphalt/Coal Tar Application on Metal Pipes	2060-AH78
3496	SAN No. 4113 NESHAP: Clay Products Minerals	2060-AH79
3497	SAN No. 4112 NESHAP: Hydrogen Chloride Production	2060-AH80
3498	SAN No. 4098 NESHAP: Uranium Hexafluoride Production	2060-AH83
3499	SAN No. 4096 Federal Implementation Plans (FIPs) To Reduce the Regional Transport of Ozone in the Eastern United States	2060-AH87
3500	SAN No. 4070 General Conformity Regulations; Revisions	2060-AH93
3501	SAN No. 4240 NESHAP: Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite and Stand Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills	2060-AI34
3502	SAN No. 4218 NESHAP: Process Heaters	2060-AI35
3503	SAN No. 3626 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Amendment to Transshipment Provision in Final Rule Accelerating the Phaseout of Ozone-Depleting Substances	2060-AI46
3504	SAN No. 4247 Revisions to Air Pollution Emergency Episode Requirements (Subpart H, 40 CFR Part 51)	2060-AI47
3505	SAN No. 4274 Identification of Additional Ozone Areas Attaining the 1-Hour Standard and to Which the 1-Hour Standard is No Longer Applicable (7 areas)	2060-AI57
3506	SAN No. 4325 NESHAP: Brick and Structural Clay Products	2060-AI67
3507	SAN No. 4343 NESHAP: Ceramics	2060-AI68
3508	SAN No. 4144 NESHAP: Engine Test Facilities	2060-AI74
3509	SAN No. 4346 NESHAP: Lightweight Aggregate	2060-AI75

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CLEAN AIR ACT (CAA)—Completed Actions

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3510	SAN No. 4279 Accidental Release Prevention Requirements: Risk Management Programs Under the Clean Air Act, Section 112(r)(7); Amendments to the Worst-Case Release Scenario Analysis for Regulated	2050-AE71
3511	SAN No. 3105 Integrated NESHAP and Effluent Guidelines: Pulp and Paper	2060-AD03
3512	SAN No. 3461 NESHAP: Mineral Wool Production Industry	2060-AE08
3513	SAN No. 3229 NESHAP: Oil and Natural Gas Production and Natural Gas Transmission and Storage	2060-AE34
3514	SAN No. 3303 NESHAP: Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing	2060-AE40
3515	SAN No. 3345 NESHAP: Steel Pickling, HC1 Process	2060-AE41
3516	SAN No. 3123 NESHAP: Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing Industry	2060-AE75
3517	SAN No. 3079 NESHAP: Portland Cement Manufacturing	2060-AE78
3518	SAN No. 3408 NESHAP: Polyether Polyols Production	2060-AE81
3519	SAN No. 3450 NESHAP: Pesticide Active Ingredient Production (Production of Agricultural Chemicals)	2060-AE84
3520	SAN No. 3467 NESHAP: Primary Lead Smelters	2060-AE97
3521	SAN No. 3378 NESHAP: Acrylic/Modacrylic Fibers Manufacturing	2060-AF06
3522	SAN No. 3465 NESHAP: Polycarbonates Production	2060-AF09
3523	SAN No. 3082 NESHAP: Ferroalloy Production	2060-AF29
3524	SAN No. 3640 Supplemental Rule To Require Certain Products Made With HCFCs To Bear Warning Label	2060-AF93
3525	SAN No. 3808 Acid Rain Program: Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) Rule Revisions	2060-AG46
3526	SAN No. 3828 Consumer & Commercial Products: Wood Furniture, Aerospace, Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Coatings: Control Techniques Guidelines in Lieu of Regulations	2060-AG59
3527	SAN No. 3610 Transportation Conformity Rule Amendment and Solicitation for Participation in the Pilot Program	2060-AG79
3528	SAN No. 3868 Federal Operating Permits Program in Indian Country	2060-AG90
3529	SAN No. 3901 Generic MACT for Source Categories (Acrylic Modacrylic Fibers, Polycarbonates, Hydrogen Fluoride, and Acetal Resins)	2060-AG91
3530	SAN No. 3654 NESHAP: Hydrogen Fluoride Production	2060-AG94
3531	SAN No. 3913 Revision to the Light-Duty Vehicle Emission Compliance Procedure (CAP 2000)	2060-AH05
3532	SAN No. 3966 Storage Tank Rule Revisions	2060-AH15
3533	SAN No. 3959 National Air Toxics Program: The Integrated Urban Strategy; Notice	2060-AH21
3534	SAN No. 3983 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners: Standards for Equipment That Recovers and Recycles Refrigerants Other Than CFC-12 and HFC-134a	2060-AH29
3535	SAN No. 4106 Final Rule To Amend the National Emission Standards for Magnetic Tape Manufacturing Operations	2060-AH71
3536	SAN No. 4073 Air Quality Index Reporting	2060-AH92
3537	SAN No. 4125 Electric Arc Furnace NSPS Amendment	2060-AH95
3538	SAN No. 4130 Acid Rain Program: Proposed Revision of Test Method 1, 2, and 2F for Measuring Volumetric Flow in Stacks	2060-AH97
3539	SAN No. 4148 Conformity Pilot	2060-AI14
3540	SAN No. 4206 Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Incorporation of Montreal Protocol Adjustment for a 1999 Interim Reduction in Class I, Group VI Controlled Substances	2060-AI24
3541	SAN No. 4242 Acid Rain Program Permits Regulations and SO2 Allowance System: Compliance Determination ..	2060-AI27
3542	SAN No. 4267 Regulation of Fuel and Fuel Additives: Modification of Compliance Baseline	2060-AI29
3543	SAN No. 4246 Consumer and Commercial Products: Revised Schedule for Regulation	2060-AI30
3544	SAN No. 4268 Control of Diesel Fuel Quality	2060-AI32
3545	SAN No. 3961 No Backsliding Rule for PM-10 Nonattainment Areas	2060-AI39
3546	SAN No. 4256 Revisions to Reference Method for the Determination of Fine Particulate Matter as PM2.5 in the Atmosphere	2060-AI48
3547	SAN No. 4277 Direct Final Amendment to Extend the 112j Permit Application Deadline for 7-year MACT Standards to 12/15/99	2060-AI59
3548	SAN No. 4275 Amendment to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Halogenated Solvent Cleaning	2060-AI82
3549	SAN No. 4275 Amendment to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Halogenated Solvent Cleaning	2060-AI83
3550	SAN No. 4296 Coke Oven NESHAP Amendment	2060-AI84
3551	SAN No. 4296 Coke Oven NESHAP Amendment	2060-AI93

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ATOMIC ENERGY ACT (AEA)—Proposed Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3552	SAN No. 4054 Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for the Disposal of Low-Activity Mixed Radioactive Waste	2060-AH63

ATOMIC ENERGY ACT (AEA)—Long Term Actions

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3553	SAN No. 3602 Protective Action Guidance for Drinking Water	2060-AF39

FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT (FIFRA)—Prerule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3554	SAN No. 4170 Pesticides; Procedures for Registration Review Program	2070-AD29

FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT (FIFRA)—Proposed Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3555	SAN No. 2687 Data Requirements for Pesticide Registration (Revision)	2070-AC12
3556	SAN No. 4143 Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program	2070-AD26
3557	SAN No. 4173 Data Requirements for Antimicrobial Registrations	2070-AD30
3558	SAN No. 4216 Regulatory Review of Pesticide Emergency Exemption Regulations	2070-AD36
3559	SAN No. 4260 Status of Pesticide-Treated Seeds under FIFRA	2070-AD37

FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT (FIFRA)—Final Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3560	SAN No. 3432 Pesticide Management and Disposal	2020-AA33
3561	SAN No. 2659 Pesticide Management and Disposal: Standards for Pesticide Containers and Containment	2070-AB95
3562	SAN No. 2684 Exemptions for Plant Pesticides Regulated Under FIFRA and FFDCA	2070-AC02
3563	SAN No. 3222 Ground Water and Pesticide Management Plan (Reg Plan Seq No. 130)	2070-AC46
3564	SAN No. 3731 WPS; Pesticide Worker Protection Standard; Glove Amendment	2070-AC93
3565	SAN No. 3890 Tolerances for Pesticide Emergency Exemptions	2070-AD15
3566	SAN No. 4347 Registration of Granular Fertilizer-Pesticide Combination Products	2070-AD40

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FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT (FIFRA)—Long Term Actions

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3567	SAN No. 2720 Policy or Procedures for Notification to the Agency of Stored Pesticides With Cancelled or Suspended Registration	2020-AA29
3568	SAN No. 3892 Registration Requirements for Antimicrobial Pesticide Products; and Other Pesticide Regulatory Changes	2070-AD14
3569	SAN No. 4027 Pesticides; Tolerance Processing Fees	2070-AD23
3570	SAN No. 4175 Pesticide Tolerance Reassessment Program	2070-AD24

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FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT (FIFRA)—Completed Actions

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3571	SAN No. 4026 Exemption of Certain Pesticide Substances From FIFRA Requirements	2070-AD21

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA)—Proposed Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3572	SAN No. 1923 Follow-Up Rules on Existing Chemicals	2070-AA58
3573	SAN No. 3494 Test Rules; Generic Entry for Proposed Decisions	2070-AB07
3574	SAN No. 2245 Test Rules; Negotiated Consent Order and Test Rule Procedures	2070-AB30
3575	SAN No. 2563 Test Rule; ATSDR Substances	2070-AB79
3576	SAN No. 2865 Children's Health Test Initiative	2070-AC27
3577	SAN No. 3148 Asbestos Model Accreditation Plan Revisions	2070-AC51
3578	SAN No. 3301 TSCA Inventory Update Rule Amendments (Reg Plan Seq No. 110)	2070-AC61
3579	SAN No. 4376 Lead-Based Paint Activities Rules; Training, Accreditation, and Certification Rule and Model State Plan Rule—Building and Structures Section 402(a)	2070-AC64
3580	SAN No. 2249 Asbestos Worker Protection Rule Amendments	2070-AC66
3581	SAN No. 3557 Lead-Based Paint Activities; Training and Certification for Renovation and Remodeling Section 402(c)(3)	2070-AC83
3582	SAN No. 3243 Lead; Overview of Rulemakings Under TSCA Section 402, Lead-Based Paint Activities for the Regulatory Plan (Reg Plan Seq No. 111)	2070-AD06
3583	SAN No. 3882 Test Rule for Certain Metals	2070-AD10
3584	SAN No. 3894 TSCA Biotechnology Follow-Up Rules	2070-AD13
3585	SAN No. 3990 Multi-Chemical Test Rule; High Production Volume Chemicals	2070-AD16
3586	SAN No. 4176 Chemical Right-to-Know Initiative (Reg Plan Seq No. 112)	2070-AD25
3587	SAN No. 4174 TSCA Section 4 Enforceable Consent Agreement for Certain Oxygenated Fuel Additives	2070-AD28
3588	SAN No. 4172 Lead-Based Paint; Notification of Commencement of Abatement Activities (Section 402(a))	2070-AD31

References in boldface appear in the Regulatory Plan in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA)—Final Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3589	SAN No. 1976 Follow-Up Rules on Non-5(e) New Chemical Substances	2070-AA59
3590	SAN No. 2178 TSCA Section 8(a) Preliminary Assessment Information Rules	2070-AB08
3591	SAN No. 1139 TSCA Section 8(d) Health and Safety Data Reporting Rules	2070-AB11
3592	SAN No. 2150 PCBs; Polychlorinated Biphenyls; Exemptions From the Prohibitions Against Manufacturing, Processing, and Distribution in Commerce	2070-AB20
3593	SAN No. 3495 Chemical-Specific Significant New Use Rules (SNURs) To Extend Provisions of Section 5(e) Orders	2070-AB27
3594	SAN No. 3493 Test Rules; Generic Entry for Final Decisions	2070-AB94
3595	SAN No. 2779 Acrylamide; Ban on Use of Acrylamide for Grouting	2070-AC17
3596	SAN No. 3528 Refractory Ceramic Fibers; Significant New Use Rules on National Program Chemicals	2070-AC37
3597	SAN No. 3021 PCBs; Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Transformer Reclassification Rule	2070-AC39
3598	SAN No. 3243 Lead; TSCA Section 403; Identification of Dangerous Levels of Lead (Reg Plan Seq No. 131)	2070-AC63
3599	SAN No. 3487 Test Rule; Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	2070-AC76
3600	SAN No. 3118 TSCA Section 8(e) Policy; Notice of Clarification	2070-AC80
3601	SAN No. 3559 Notice of TSCA Section 4 Reimbursement Period and TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification Period Sunset Dates for TSCA Section 4 Substances	2070-AC84
3602	SAN No. 4179 PCBs; Polychlorinated Biphenyl; Use Authorizations	2070-AD27

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TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA)—Long Term Actions

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3603	SAN No. 3252 Lead; Regulatory Investigation Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) To Reduce Lead (Pb) Consumption and Use	2070-AC21
3604	SAN No. 3508 Lead; Management and Disposal of Lead-Based Paint Debris Section 402(a)	2070-AC72

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA)—Completed Actions

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3605	SAN No. 3047 Asbestos-Containing Materials in Schools Rule Amendments	2070-AC62
3606	SAN No. 3480 Guidance on Environmentally Preferable Purchasing for Federal Agencies	2070-AC78
3607	SAN No. 3881 Lead-Based Paint; Fees for Accreditation and Certification Activities Section 402(a)(3)	2070-AD11

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (EPCRA)—Prerule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3608	SAN No. 4023 TRI; Addition of Oil and Gas Exploration and Production to the Toxic Release Inventory (Reg Plan Seq No. 102)	2070-AD19

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EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (EPCRA)—Proposed Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3609	SAN No. 2425 TRI; Responses to Petitions Received To Add or Delete or Modify Chemical Listings on the Toxic Release Inventory	2070-AC00
3610	SAN No. 2847 TRI; Pollution Prevention Act Information Requirements	2070-AC24
3611	SAN No. 3007 TRI; Chemical Expansion; Finalization of Deferred Chemicals	2070-AC47
3612	SAN No. 4265 TRI; Revisions to the Otherwise Use Activity Exemptions and the Coal Extraction Activities Exemption	2070-AD39

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (EPCRA)—Final Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3613	SAN No. 3880 TRI; Reporting Threshold Amendment for Certain Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Chemicals (PBTs) (Reg Plan Seq No. 132)	2070-AD09
3614	SAN No. 4259 TRI; Lowering of EPCRA Section 313 Reporting Thresholds for Lead and Lead Compounds (Reg Plan Seq No. 133)	2070-AD38

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EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (EPCRA)—Long Term Actions

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3615	SAN No. 3215 Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act: Amendments and Streamlining Rule	2050-AE17
3616	SAN No. 3994 Response to a Petition Requesting Deletion of Phosmet from the Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSS) List	2050-AE42
3617	SAN No. 3993 Modification of Threshold Planning Quantity for Isophorone Diisocyanate	2050-AE43

EPA

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (EPCRA)—Long Term Actions (Continued)

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3618	SAN No. 3877 TRI; Data Expansion Amendments; Toxic Chemical Release Reporting; Community Right-to-Know	2070-AD08
3619	SAN No. 4015 TRI; Review of Chemicals on the Original TRI List	2070-AD18

CHEMICAL SAFETY INFORMATION, SITE SECURITY AND FUELS REGULATORY RELIEF ACT—Final Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3620	SAN No. 4302 Amendments to the List of Regulated Substances and Thresholds for Accidental Release Prevention; Flammable Substances Used as Fuel or Held for Sale as Fuel at Retail Facilities	2050-AE74

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA)—Prerule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3621	SAN No. 3201 Regulatory Determination on Remaining Wastes From the Combustion of Fossil Fuels	2050-AD91
3622	SAN No. 4093 Reinventing the Land Disposal Restrictions Program	2050-AE53
3623	SAN No. 4230 Revisions to Solid Waste Landfill Criteria—Leachate Recirculation	2050-AE67
3624	SAN No. 4350 Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (Section 610 Review)	2050-AE75

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA)—Proposed Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3625	SAN No. 3328 Hazardous Waste Identification Rule (HWIR): Identification and Listing of Hazardous Wastes (Reg Plan Seq No. 113)	2050-AE07
3626	SAN No. 3147 Hazardous Waste Manifest Regulation (Reg Plan Seq No. 114)	2050-AE21
3627	SAN No. 3989 Removal of Requirement To Use SW-846 Methods (Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste: Physical/Chemical Methods)	2050-AE41
3628	SAN No. 4028 Standardized Permit for RCRA Hazardous Waste Management Facilities (Reg Plan Seq No. 115)	2050-AE44
3629	SAN No. 4017 Hazardous Waste Storage and Disposal Regulation Related to Low Level Mixed Waste; Proposed Modifications (Reg Plan Seq No. 116)	2050-AE45
3630	SAN No. 4083 Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste; Inorganic Chemical Industry Wastes; and CERCLA Hazardous Substance Designation and Reportable Quantities	2050-AE49
3631	SAN No. 4091 Modifications to RCRA Rules Associated With Solvent-Contaminated Shop Towels and Wipers	2050-AE51
3632	SAN No. 4092 Glass-to-Glass Recycling of Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs): Changes to Hazardous Waste Regulations	2050-AE52
3633	SAN No. 4094 Land Disposal Restrictions; Potential Revisions for Mercury Listed and Characteristic Wastes	2050-AE54
3634	SAN No. 4090 RCRA Appendix VIII Streamlining	2050-AE55
3635	SAN No. 4233 Land Disposal Restrictions; Treatment Standards for Spent Potliners from Primary Aluminum Reduction (K088)	2050-AE65
3636	SAN No. 4229 Revisions to Guidelines for the Storage and Collection of Residential, Commercial, and Institutional Solid Waste	2050-AE66
3637	SAN No. 4360 Alternative Land Disposal Restrictions Treatment Standards for Contaminated Soils, Deferral of PCB's as an Underlying Hazardous Constituent in Soil	2050-AE76

References in boldface appear in the Regulatory Plan in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

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RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA)—Final Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3638	SAN No. 2390 Corrective Action for Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) at Hazardous Waste Management Facilities	2050-AB80
3639	SAN No. 2647 RCRA Subtitle C Financial Test Criteria (Revision)	2050-AC71
3640	SAN No. 3066 Listing Determination of Wastes Generated During the Manufacture of Azo, Anthraquinone, and Triarylmethane Dyes and Pigments	2050-AD80
3641	SAN No. 3151 Chlorinated Aliphatics Listing Determination	2050-AD85
3642	SAN No. 3545 Revisions to the Comprehensive Guideline for Procurement of Products Containing Recovered Materials	2050-AE23
3643	SAN No. 3886 Review of Toxicity Characteristic Level for Silver Under the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)	2050-AE37
3644	SAN No. 4088 Recycled Used Oil Containing PCBs	2050-AE47
3645	SAN No. 4178 180-Day Accumulation Time Under RCRA for Generators of F006 Waste Water Treatment Sludges from the Metal Finishing Industry	2050-AE60

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA)—Long Term Actions

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3646	SAN No. 3189 Final Determination of the Applicability of the Toxicity Characteristic Rule to Petroleum Contaminated Media and Debris from Underground Storage Tanks	2050-AD69
3647	SAN No. 3333 Revised Standards for Hazardous Waste Combustion Facilities	2050-AE01
3648	SAN No. 3428 Hazardous Waste Management System: Slag Residues Derived From High Temperature Metals Recovery (HTMR) Treatment of KO61, KO62 and F0006 Wastes	2050-AE15
3649	SAN No. 3668 Hazardous Waste Identification; Recycled Used Oil Management Standards	2050-AE28
3650	SAN No. 3805 Paint Manufacturing Wastes Listing: Hazardous Waste Management System: Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste	2050-AE32
3651	SAN No. 3856 Management of Cement Kiln Dust (CKD)	2050-AE34
3652	SAN No. 3888 Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Management Act; Codification of Waste Management Provisions	2050-AE39
3653	SAN No. 4084 RCRA Reporting and Recordkeeping Burden Reduction	2050-AE50
3654	SAN No. 4263 Suspension of Temporary Toxicity Characteristic Rule for Specific Lead-Based Paint Debris	2050-AE68
3655	SAN No. 4208 Proposed Regulatory Amendments on Recycling of Hazardous Wastes in Fertilizers	2050-AE69

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA)—Completed Actions

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3656	SAN No. 3237 Hazardous Waste Management System; Modification of the Hazardous Waste Program; Hazardous Waste Lamps	2050-AD93
3657	SAN No. 4300 Adequacy of State Permit Programs Under RCRA Subtitle D	2050-AE73

OIL POLLUTION ACT (OPA)—Final Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3658	SAN No. 2634 Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation: Revisions	2050-AC62

EPA

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT—Proposed Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3659	SAN No. 3439 National Priorities List for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites: Proposed and Final Rules	2050-AD75
3660	SAN No. 3423 Reportable Quantity Adjustments for Carbamates	2050-AE12
3661	SAN No. 4177 Cooperative Agreements and Superfund State Contracts for Superfund Response Actions; Revision of 40 CFR Part 35 Subpart O	2050-AE62

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT—Final Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3662	SAN No. 3806 Grants for Technical Assistance Rule Reform—40 CFR Part 35 Subpart M	2050-AE33

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT—Long Term Actions

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3663	SAN No. 2394 Reporting Exemptions for Federally Permitted Releases of Hazardous Substances	2050-AB82
3664	SAN No. 3885 Streamlining the Preauthorization Mixed Funding for Application and Implementation of Claims Against Superfund	2050-AE38
3665	SAN No. 4201 Criteria for the Designation of Hazardous Substances under CERCLA Section 102(a)	2050-AE63

CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA)—Prerule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3666	SAN No. 4364 Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Organic Chemicals, Plastics and Synthetic Fibers Category (Section 610 Review)	2040-AD45
3667	SAN No. 4344 Water Quality Standards for Indian Country Waters	2040-AD46

CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA)—Proposed Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3668	SAN No. 2804 Clean Water Act Definition of the Waters of the United States	2040-AB74
3669	SAN No. 3488 Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge (Round II)	2040-AC25
3670	SAN No. 3444 Minimizing Adverse Environmental Impact from Cooling Water Intake Structures Under Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act	2040-AC34
3671	SAN No. 4207 Amendments to Round I Final Sewage Sludge Use or Disposal Rule —Phase Two	2040-AC53
3672	SAN No. 3662 Water Quality Standards Regulation — Revision	2040-AC56
3673	SAN No. 3999 Revisions to NPDES Requirements for Municipal Sanitary Sewer Collection Systems	2040-AD02
3674	SAN No. 4047 Test Procedures for the Analysis of Cryptosporidium and Giardia Under the Safe Drinking Water and Clean Water Acts	2040-AD08
3675	SAN No. 4051 Establishment of Electronic Reporting for NPDES Permittees	2040-AD11
3676	SAN No. 4153 Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the Feedlots Point Source Category, Swine and Poultry Subcategories, and NPDES Regulation for Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (Reg Plan Seq No. 121)	2040-AD19
3677	SAN No. 4167 Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Feedlots Point Source Category, Dairy and Beef Cattle Subcategories (Reg Plan Seq No. 122)	2040-AD21
3678	SAN No. 4168 Revisions to Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the Coal Mining Point Source Category	2040-AD24
3679	SAN No. 4235 Amend the Final Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System to Prohibit Mixing Zone for Bioaccumulative Chemicals of Concern	2040-AD32
3680	SAN No. 4214 Test Procedures for the Analysis of E. Coli and Enterococci Under the Clean Water Act	2040-AD34

EPA

CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA)—Proposed Rule Stage (Continued)

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3681	SAN No. 4261 Further Revisions to Clean Water Act Definition of Discharge of Dredged Material	2040-AD41

References in boldface appear in the Regulatory Plan in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA)—Final Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3682	SAN No. 2805 Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the Centralized Waste Treatment Industry	2040-AB78
3683	SAN No. 3204 Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the Transportation Equipment Cleaning Category	2040-AB98
3684	SAN No. 3288 Comparison of Dredged Material to Reference Sediment	2040-AC14
3685	SAN No. 3489 Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Landfills	2040-AC23
3686	SAN No. 3504 Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants for the State of California	2040-AC44
3687	SAN No. 3663 Streamlining the General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution	2040-AC58
3688	SAN No. 3762 NPDES Streamlining Rule — Round II	2040-AC70
3689	SAN No. 3701 Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Cyanide Under the Clean Water Act ...	2040-AC76
3690	SAN No. 3767 Reformatting of Effluent Guidelines and Standards in 40 CFR Parts 401 through 471	2040-AC79
3691	SAN No. 3785 NPDES Comprehensive Storm Water Phase II Regulations (Reg Plan Seq No. 134)	2040-AC82
3692	SAN No. 3714 Increased Method Flexibility for Test Procedures Approved for Clean Water Act Compliance Monitoring	2040-AC92
3693	SAN No. 3713 Performance Based Measurement System (PBMS) Procedures and Guidance for Clean Water Act Test Procedures	2040-AC93
3694	SAN No. 3155 Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Miscellaneous Metals, Anions, and Volatile Organics Under the Clean Water Act, Phase One	2040-AC95
3695	SAN No. 4041 Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Industrial Waste Combustors	2040-AD03
3696	SAN No. 4145 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Program Regulations Revisions (Reg Plan Seq No. 136)	2040-AD22
3697	SAN No. 4192 Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Category; Monitoring Amendment	2040-AD23
3698	SAN No. 4195 Water Quality Standards for Alabama—Phase I	2040-AD25
3699	SAN No. 4193 Water Quality Standards; Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants; States' Compliance — Revision of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Criteria	2040-AD27
3700	SAN No. 4234 EPA Review and Approval of State and Tribal Water Quality Standards	2040-AD33
3701	SAN No. 4294 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) - NPDES and WQS Regulations Revisions (Reg Plan Seq No. 137)	2040-AD36
3702	SAN No. 4332 Recognition Awards Under the Clean Water Act	2040-AD44
3703	SAN No. 4217 Facility Response Plan Regulation for Certain Non-Transportation-Related Facilities that Handle, Store, or Transport Vegetable Oils and Animal Fats	2050-AE64

References in boldface appear in the Regulatory Plan in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA)—Long Term Actions

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3704	SAN No. 2806 Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the Metal Products and Machinery Category, Phases 1 and 2	2040-AB79
3705	SAN No. 3234 Revision of NPDES Industrial Permit Application Requirements and Form 2C—Wastewater Discharge Information	2040-AC26
3706	SAN No. 3618 Guidelines Establishing Whole Effluent Toxicity West Coast Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act	2040-AC54
3707	SAN No. 3661 Water Quality Standards; Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants; States' Compliance	2040-AC55
3708	SAN No. 3702 Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Trace Metals Under the Clean Water Act	2040-AC75
3709	SAN No. 3786 NPDES Streamlining Rule — Round III	2040-AC84
3710	SAN No. 3833 Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Iron and Steel Manufacturing Point Source Category	2040-AC90

EPA

CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA)—Long Term Actions (Continued)

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3711	SAN No. 3921 Selenium Criterion Maximum Concentration for Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System	2040-AC97
3712	SAN No. 4049 Test Procedures for the Analysis of Co-Planar and Mono-Ortho-Substituted Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Under the Clean Water Act	2040-AD09
3713	SAN No. 4050 Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Category, Phase II	2040-AD10
3714	SAN No. 4089 Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Miscellaneous Metals, Anions, and Volatile Organics Under the Clean Water Act, Phase Two	2040-AD12
3715	SAN No. 4086 Revisions to Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Synthetic-Based Drilling Fluids in the Oil and Gas Extraction Point Source Category	2040-AD14
3716	SAN No. 4264 Water Quality Standards for Alabama—Phase II	2040-AD35
3717	SAN No. 4357 Uniform National Discharge Standards for Vessels of the Armed Forces - Phase II	2040-AD39
3718	SAN No. 4280 Effluent Guidelines for the Construction and Development Industry	2040-AD42

CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA)—Completed Actions

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3719	SAN No. 2501 NPDES Wastewater Permit Application Forms and Regulatory Revisions for Municipal Discharges and Sewage Sludge Use or Disposal	2040-AB39
3720	SAN No. 3209 Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the Industrial Laundries Point Source Category	2040-AB97
3721	SAN No. 3497 Amendments to Round I Final Sewage Sludge Use or Disposal Rule—Phase One	2040-AC29
3722	SAN No. 3617 Guidelines Establishing Oil and Grease Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act	2040-AC63
3723	SAN No. 3804 Streamlining 301(h) Waiver Renewal Requirements	2040-AC89
3724	SAN No. 3925 Uniform National Discharge Standards for Armed Forces Vessels—Phase I	2040-AC96
3725	SAN No. 4039 Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Category; Incentives Amendment	2040-AD05
3726	SAN No. 4048 Test Procedures for the Analysis of Mercury Under the Clean Water Act	2040-AD07
3727	SAN No. 4133 Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category, Gold Placer Mine Subcategory (Completion of a Section 610 Review)	2040-AD13

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (SDWA)—Proposed Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3728	SAN No. 2281 National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Radon (Reg Plan Seq No. 117)	2040-AA94
3729	SAN No. 2340 National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Ground Water Rule (Reg Plan Seq No. 118)	2040-AA97
3730	SAN No. 2807 National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Arsenic (Reg Plan Seq No. 119)	2040-AB75
3731	SAN No. 4147 Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment/Filter Backwash Rule (Reg Plan Seq No. 120) ..	2040-AD18
3732	SAN No. 4212 Use of Screening Procedures for Compliance Monitoring of Drinking Water Contaminants	2040-AD31

References in boldface appear in the Regulatory Plan in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (SDWA)—Final Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3733	SAN No. 2778 Revisions to the Underground Injection Control Regulations for Class V Injection Wells	2040-AB83
3734	SAN No. 3440 National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Lead and Copper	2040-AC27
3735	SAN No. 3563 Reformatting of Drinking Water Regulations	2040-AC41
3736	SAN No. 3992 National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Radium, Uranium, Alpha, Beta and Photon Emitters	2040-AC98
3737	SAN No. 4044 National Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Regulations: Analytical Methods for Chemical and Microbiological Contaminants and Revisions to Laboratory Certification Requirements	2040-AD04
3738	SAN No. 4009 Public Water System Public Notification Regulation (Reg Plan Seq No. 135)	2040-AD06

EPA

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (SDWA)—Final Rule Stage (Continued)

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3739	SAN No. 4152 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Regulations	2040-AD20
3740	SAN No. 4236 Update of State Underground Injection Control Programs	2040-AD40
3741	SAN No. 4281 Revision to the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) and the Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR).	2040-AD43

References in boldface appear in the Regulatory Plan in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (SDWA)—Long Term Actions

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3742	SAN No. 3176 National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Sulfate	2040-AC07
3743	SAN No. 3238 National Primary Drinking Water Standards for Aldicarb	2040-AC13
3744	SAN No. 3761 Streamlining Drinking Water Monitoring Requirements	2040-AC73
3745	SAN No. 4341 Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule	2040-AD37
3746	SAN No. 4342 Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule	2040-AD38

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (SDWA)—Completed Actions

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3747	SAN No. 4131 Drinking Water Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Program	2040-AD15
3748	SAN No. 4146 Filter Backwash Recycling Regulation	2040-AD17
3749	SAN No. 4257 National Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Regulations: Analytic Methods for Organic, Inorganic and Microbiological Contaminants and Pesticides	2040-AD29
3750	SAN No. 4221 National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Analytical Methods for Microbial, Lead and Magnesium	2040-AD30

MARINE PROTECTION RESEARCH AND SANCTUARY ACT (MPRSA)—Long Term Actions

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3751	SAN No. 2737 Revisions to Ocean Dumping Regulations for Dredged Material	2040-AB62

SHORE PROTECTION ACT (SPA)—Final Rule Stage

Sequence Number	Title	Regulation Identification Number
3752	SAN No. 2820 Shore Protection Act, Section 4103(b) Regulations	2040-AB85

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Proposed Rule Stage

General

3297. UTILIZATION OF SMALL, MINORITY AND WOMEN'S BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN PROCUREMENT UNDER ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS**Priority:** Other Significant**Legal Authority:** PL 101-507; PL 102-389; PL 101-549 sec 1001; 42 USC 9605(f); PL 100-590; EO 12432; EO 12138; EO 11625**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 33**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The regulation will codify revisions to the Agency's program for the utilization of Small, Minority and Women's Business Enterprises in procurements under assistance agreements (i.e., grants and cooperative agreements awarded by EPA as well as grants and cooperative agreements awarded by other agencies under interagency agreements with EPA). The revisions are necessary to ensure consistency with the Supreme Court's decision in *Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Peña*, 115 S.Ct. 2097 (1995), and were identified as part of the Administration's recent review of affirmative action programs. They include: 1) placing greater emphasis on requiring assistance agreement recipients to submit documentation supporting proposed fair share procurement objectives for Minority Business Enterprises (MBEs) and Women's Business Enterprises (WBEs) based on the availability of qualified MBEs and WBEs in the relevant geographic market; 2) authorizing or requiring recipients and their prime contractors to take reasonable race/gender-conscious measures (e.g. bidding credits) in the event that race/gender-neutral efforts prove inadequate to meet fair share objectives; and 3) administering statutory MBE/WBE objectives as a national goal, allowing smaller or larger fair share objectives for particular grants or cooperative agreements based on the availability standard.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	09/00/00	
Final Action	12/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4056**Agency Contact:** Mark Gordon, Environmental Protection Agency, General Counsel and Enforcement Counsel, 1230, Washington, DC 20460
Phone: 202 260-8886Rebecca Neer, Environmental Protection Agency, General Counsel and Enforcement Counsel, 1230, Washington, DC 20460
Phone: 202 280-4841**RIN:** 2020-AA39**3298. REWRITING OF EPA REGULATIONS IMPLEMENTING THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 5 USC 552**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 2**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This document sets forth proposed revisions to the Agency's regulations under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). The FOIA regulations have been streamlined and condensed, in accordance with the principles of the National Performance Review, with more user-friendly language wherever possible. These revisions also reflect the principles established by President Clinton and Attorney General Reno in their FOIA Policy Memoranda of October 4, 1993. Additionally, the regulations have been updated to reflect developments in the case law and to include updated cost figures to be used in calculating and charging fees. These proposed revisions also contain new provisions implementing the Electronic Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1996. These revisions will simplify and expedite responses to FOIA requests.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 418**Agency Contact:** John Heinz, Environmental Protection Agency, General Counsel and Enforcement Counsel, 2377, Washington, DC 20460

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Alan Margolis, Environmental Protection Agency, General Counsel and Enforcement Counsel, 2377, Washington, DC 20460
Phone: 202 260-5459**RIN:** 2020-AA40**3299. CROSS-MEDIA ELECTRONIC REPORTING (ER) AND RECORDKEEPING RULE****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Reinventing Government:** This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.**Legal Authority:** PL 105-277; PL 104-13**CFR Citation:** Not Yet Determined**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The Cross-Media Electronic Reporting (ER) and Recordkeeping Rule will provide a uniform legal framework for paperless ER, including electronic signature/certification, across all EPA's environmental compliance programs. The rule will both remove current legal requirements for paper that create obstacles to ER and provide for enforceable mechanisms to assure the legal validity and authenticity of electronic documents and associated electronic signatures, whether transmitted as reports or maintained as records. This rule is important because the legal and electronic signature issues remain the chief obstacle to implementation of ER, and affect the overall enforceability of environmental programs both federally and under state delegation/authorization. Also, the Government Paperwork Elimination Act of 1998 requirements and the Administrator's Reinventing Environmental Information (REI) Action Plan goal of universal ER availability by 2003 can only be met if this rulemaking has active participation by the AA-ships and moves on a fast track.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	09/00/00	
Final Action	10/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

EPA—General

Proposed Rule Stage

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 427

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RIN: 2020-AA41

3300. • PROPOSED REVISION TO EPA'S IMPLEMENTING NEPA REGULATIONS

Priority: Info./Admin./Other

Legal Authority: 42 USC 4321

CFR Citation: 40 CFR Part 6

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The proposed revision is necessary to clarify and update EPA's National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulation. The revision would clarify Agency responsibilities for: Congressionally funded special appropriation projects and EPA funded grant programs. The revision would clarify public involvement procedures and organization responsibilities. The proposal would revise the list of actions which are categorically excluded from analyses. The revision is also needed to incorporate a number of Executive Orders and other cross-cutting requirements into the NEPA process.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/00/00	
Final Action	10/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: Undetermined

Additional Information: SAN No. 4292

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Marguerite Duffy, Environmental Protection Agency, General Counsel and Enforcement Counsel, 2252A, Washington, DC 20460
Phone: 202 564-7148

RIN: 2020-AA42

3301. INCORPORATION OF CLASS DEVIATIONS INTO EPAAR

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 40 USC 486(c)

CFR Citation: 48 CFR 1537; 48 CFR 1552

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Agency has approved a number of class deviations (e.g. changes to reporting requirements and monthly progress reports) to the EPAAR since its promulgation in April 1994. This proposed rule would incorporate most of the class deviations to the EPAAR.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	04/00/00	
Final Action	06/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is no statutory requirement. There is a paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 358

Agency Contact: Frances Smith, Environmental Protection Agency, Administration and Resource Management, 3802R, Washington, DC 20460
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RIN: 2030-AA37

3302. EPA MENTOR-PROTEGE PROGRAM

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 40 USC 486(c)

CFR Citation: 48 CFR 1544; 48 CFR 1552

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This proposed rule will amend EPA's Acquisition Regulation

(EPAAR) to establish a Mentor-Protege Program. Participating prime contractors serving as mentors will provide technical and managerial support to protege small disadvantaged business subcontractors.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/00/00	
Final Action	04/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 362

Agency Contact: Frances Smith, Environmental Protection Agency, Administration and Resource Management, 3802R, Washington, DC 20460
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RIN: 2030-AA40

3303. IMPLEMENTATION OF CHANGES TO 40 CFR PART 32

Priority: Info./Admin./Other

Legal Authority: EO 12549; EO 12689 and FASA

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 32

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Periodically OMB amends the Government-wide Common Rule for suspension and debarment of contractors and assistance participants who threaten the integrity of Federal programs because of criminal misconduct or poor performance. All agencies must issue changes to their individual codified versions to conform to the Common Rule. Recently, the Interagency Suspension and Debarment Coordinating Committee prepared recommendations for comprehensive changes to the Common Rule to conform to changes made in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) as a result of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA). In addition, several other proposals to improve or change the rule were recommended by various agencies. In December 1996, OMB declined to implement the changes at that time due to differences with some agencies about some changes unrelated to those occasioned by FASA.

Among other things, FASA replaced the small purchase threshold (\$25,000)

EPA—General

Proposed Rule Stage

with the simplified acquisition amount (\$100,000). That change unintentionally exposed certain EPA programs to participation by contractors who may have been debarred for serious misconduct already. OMB has agreed to permit agencies to amend the coverage section of their individual agency rules to reduce or eliminate exposure to suspended or debarred persons.

EPA intends to issue a notice of proposed rulemaking to amend 40 CFR 32.110 to reduce EPA exposure to such consequences.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/00/00	
Final Action	05/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3817

This is an assistance-related statutory requirement. There is no paperwork burden associated with this action.

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RIN: 2030-AA48

3304. INCREMENTALLY FUNDING FIXED PRICE CONTRACTS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Unfunded Mandates: This action may affect the private sector under PL 104-4.

Legal Authority: 40 USC 486(c)

CFR Citation: 48 CFR 1532

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This proposed rule will add subpart 1532.7, Contract Funding, to the Environmental Protection Agency's Acquisition Regulation (EPAAR). It also will revise part 1552 of the EPAAR to include a clause for incrementally funding fixed price contracts.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/00/00	
Final Action	06/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: None

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is no statutory requirement. There is no paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 3876

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RIN: 2030-AA50

3305. INCORPORATING INFORMAL CLAUSES (EP) INTO THE EPAAR

Priority: Info./Admin./Other

Legal Authority: 5 USC 301 Sec 205(c); 63 Stat 390, as amended

CFR Citation: Not Yet Determined

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This rule is being promulgated to amend the EPAAR to incorporate Environmental Protection (EP) clauses into the EPAAR. There are a large number of EP clauses being used by contracting officers. This promulgation will capture those EP clauses that have not been submitted for public comment. Most of the EP clauses are used in contracts on a case-by-case basis. The contractor concurs with use of such clauses.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Rule	02/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is no statutory requirement. The agency has not yet determined whether there is a paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 4226

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RIN: 2030-AA66

3306. • REVISIONS TO ACQUISITION REGULATION CONCERNING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: Not Yet Determined

CFR Citation: Not Yet Determined

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The purpose of this rule is to revise the Agency's conflict of interest (COI) acquisition regulations. The specific revisions involve more stringent requirements for submission of relevant information from Agency contractors and potential contractors regarding their relationships with parent companies, affiliates, subsidiaries, and sister companies. Current Agency regulations do not require the submission of this level of information. Receipt and evaluation of this information is critical in order for the Agency to decide whether or not COI situations exist and how they are to be handled. This revised rule will also codify several COI clauses that have been developed since the issuance of the previous rule in 1994.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/00/00	
Final Action	04/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: None

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is no statutory requirement. There is a paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 431

Sectors Affected: 5413 Architectural, Engineering and Related Services; 5416 Management, Scientific and Technical Consulting Services; 54162 Environmental Consulting Services; 5417 Scientific Research and Development Services; 562 Waste Management and Remediation Services

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EPA—General

Proposed Rule Stage

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 RIN: 2030-AA67

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is amending the EPA Acquisition Regulations (EPAAR) to provide for the use, in certain response action situations, of a letter contract known as a Notice to Proceed (NTP) and to identify the limited circumstances under which such a contractual instrument may be used.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Action	03/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is no statutory requirement. There is no paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 4351

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 Administration and Resource
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 20460
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 RIN: 2030-AA68

3307. • USE OF LETTER CONTRACTS - NOTICE TO PROCEED

Priority: Info./Admin./Other

Legal Authority: Not Yet Determined

CFR Citation: Not Yet Determined

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Final Rule Stage

General

3308. CONSOLIDATION OF GOOD LABORATORY PRACTICE STANDARDS (GLPS) REGULATIONS CURRENTLY UNDER TSCA AND FIFRA INTO ONE RULE

Priority: Info./Admin./Other

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 7 USC 136 et seq; 15 USC 2601 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 160; 40 CFR 792

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: On November 29, 1983, EPA published Good Laboratory Practice Standards (GLPS) regulations intended to help ensure data integrity for studies required to support marketing and research permits under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). These rules were last amended on August 17, 1989. GLPS data integrity measures can be applied to a wide variety of scientific studies. Although the TSCA and FIFRA GLPS contain identical provisions, they were published as separate rules to account for statutory and program differences between TSCA and FIFRA, such as differences in records retention requirements. EPA believes it will be able to address the differences between TSCA and FIFRA, such as differences

in records retention requirements. EPA believes it will be able to address the differences of those programs without duplicating the entire GLP standard in two places.

This action is intended to consolidate EPA's GLPS into one rule. Program-specific requirements will be addressed in either separate sections of the consolidated rule, or in separate rules as is determined appropriate. This action is not intended to change the requirements, applicability, or enforceability of GLPS with respect to any statute.

EPA has received comments from stakeholders regarding the understandability of many aspects of the GLPS, and over the years has issued numerous clarifications. EPA believes that some clarifications, if included directly in the rule, would make the rule easier to understand and enhance compliance. Therefore, EPA intends to include such clarifications where appropriate in this rulemaking. Finally, in the interest of maintaining consistency between EPA's and Food and Drug Administration's regulations, EPA will determine any modifications that have occurred to the FDA GLP rule and consider incorporation of such changes into the EPA rule. This action will serve to reduce the total regulatory text in the Code of Federal Regulations by an estimated 10 pages, by consolidating 23 pages of text to

approximately 13. In the process it will provide a generic GLP rule that may be used by other programs in the Agency.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/22/99	64 FR 3456
Final Action	05/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3807

Agency Contact: David Stangel,
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 RIN: 2020-AA26

3309. DELETION OF EPA ACQUISITION REGULATIONS FOR QUALITY SYSTEMS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 40 USC 486(c)

CFR Citation: 48 CFR 1546.2

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA is deleting the quality assurance requirements in its Acquisition Regulation (EPAAR) because the Federal Acquisition

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Regulation (FAR) contains coverage on this subject.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	01/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is no statutory requirement. There is no paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 3874

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RIN: 2030-AA51

3310. REVISION TO 40 CFR 35 SUBPART A AND PROMULGATION OF PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP (STATE) GRANT REGULATION

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 123 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2030-AA55

3311. REVISION TO 40 CFR 35 SUBPART A AND PROMULGATION OF PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP (TRIBAL) GRANT RULE

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 124 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2030-AA56

3312. ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER

Priority: Other Significant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 5 USC 301 Sec 205(c); 63 Stat 390 as amended

CFR Citation: 48 CFR 1532.11

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This rule complies with the revised Federal Acquisition Regulations

(FAR) coverage regarding implementation of the Debt Collection Improvement Act. Because the revised FAR offers choices in implementation, each agency must communicate with its vendor community its choices. This rule will let our vendor community know that EPA will require the use of FAR Clause 52.232-34, Payment by Electronic Funds Transfer (Non-CCR), as prescribed in FAR 32.1105(a)(2). Within the Clause, under (c) the payment office shall be inserted as the prescribed designated office. Further inserted shall be that the required EFT information shall be provided no later than 15 days prior to submission of the first request for payment.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	01/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: None

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is no statutory requirement. There is no paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 4185

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RIN: 2030-AA57

3313. EPAAR COVERAGE ON LOCAL HIRING AND TRAINING

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 5 USC 301 sec 205(c); 63 Stat 390 as amended

CFR Citation: 48 CFR 1526; 48 CFR 1552

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This rule will amend the EPA Acquisition Regulation (EPAAR) to include part 1526, Other Socioeconomic Programs, and to revise part 1552, Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses. The purpose is to provide an incentive for prime contractors to utilize local hiring and provide training to local hires in

specific geographical locations where contractual requirements will be performed. This incentive will support economic development in areas where EPA contracts are performed.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/09/98	63 FR 67845
Final Action	01/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is no statutory requirement. There is no paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 4187

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RIN: 2030-AA62

3314. GUIDELINES FOR CARCINOGEN RISK ASSESSMENT

Priority: Info./Admin./Other

Legal Authority: Not applicable

CFR Citation: None

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Agency will use these guidelines to evaluate suspect carcinogens in line with the policies and procedures established in the statutes administered by the EPA. These guidelines revise and replace EPA Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment published at 51 FR 33992, September 24, 1986. These guidelines provide EPA staff and decision-makers with the directions and perspectives necessary to develop and use risk assessments. The guidelines also provide the general public with basic information about the Agency's approaches to risk assessment.

To develop guidelines the Agency must find a balance between consistency and innovation. Consistent risk assessments provide consistent bases to support regulatory decision-making. On the other hand, innovation is necessary so the Agency will base its decisions on

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current scientific thinking. In balancing these and other science policies, the Agency relies on input from the general scientific community through established scientific peer review processes. The guidelines incorporate basic principles and science policies based on evaluation of the currently available information. The revisions place increased emphasis on the role of carcinogenic mechanisms in risk assessment and clearer explication of

underlying assumptions in risk assessment.

These guidelines will have minimal to no impact on small businesses or State, local, and tribal governments.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Reproposed Guidelines	04/23/96	61 FR 17960
Implementation Policy	06/25/96	61 FR 32799
Final Guidelines	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3671

Agency Contact: William Wood, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, 8103, Washington, DC 20460
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RIN: 2080-AA06

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Long-Term Actions

General

3315. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND CONFIDENTIALITY REGULATIONS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 5 USC 552; 7 USC 136 et seq; 33 USC 1251 et seq; 42 USC 300(f) et seq; 42 USC 6901 et seq; 42 USC 7401 et seq; 42 USC 9601 et seq; 42 USC 11001 et seq; 15 USC 2601 et seq; 42 USC 4912; 33 USC 1414; 21 USC 346; 15 USC 2005

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 2; 40 CFR 57; 40 CFR 122; 40 CFR 123; 40 CFR 145; 40 CFR 233; 40 CFR 260; 40 CFR 270; 40 CFR 271; 40 CFR 281; 40 CFR 350; 40 CFR 403; 40 CFR 85; 40 CFR 86

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA regulations at 40 CFR part 2, subpart B, provide procedures for handling and disclosing information claimed as CBI. Although these regulations have succeeded in protecting business information, changes in Agency workload, practice, and statutory authority have outstripped the ability of these regulations to cut down on unnecessary procedures, expedite activities involving confidential business information, and simplify the regulations. In addition, EPA would consolidate confidentiality provisions from other parts of 40 CFR.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/23/94	59 FR 60446
Final Action	To Be	Determined

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Yes

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 324

Agency Contact: Alan Margolis, Environmental Protection Agency, General Counsel and Enforcement Counsel, 2379, Washington, DC 20460
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RIN: 2020-AA21

3316. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ANTARCTICA

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 16 USC 2401 et seq, as amended; 16 USC 2403(a); PL 104-227

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 8

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, October 2, 1998.

Abstract: The purpose of this action is to develop regulations for: (1) the environmental impact assessment of nongovernmental activities, including tourism, for which the United States is required to give advance notice under paragraph 5 of Article VII of the Antarctic Treaty and (2) coordination of the review of information regarding environmental impact assessment received by the United States from other parties under the Protocol on Environmental Protection. The Office of Federal Activities (OECA/OFA) will use the decisionmaking process of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to analyze the environmental setting; the types of nongovernmental activities, including tourism, to be addressed by the regulations; their potential for impact; and the alternatives available under rulemaking for environmental impact assessments for nongovernmental activities. An interim final rule, 40 CFR part 8,

promulgated April 30, 1997, and on July 15, 1998 extended through the 2000-2001 austral summer, will be replaced by a final rule. The interim final rule was effective immediately so that the U.S. could ratify the Protocol and implement its obligations under the Protocol as soon as it entered into force. These rules are being developed in coordination with other Federal agencies with specific interests in and expertise with Antarctica including the Department of State, National Science Foundation, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Coast Guard, Marine Mammal Commission, Department of Justice, and the Council on Environmental Quality.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Interim Final Rule	04/30/97	62 FR 23538
Extension of Effective Date Interim Rule	04/15/98	63 FR 18323
Final Action	01/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Organizations

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3933

Legal Description: The Interim Final Rule, effective 7/14/98, through the year 2000-2001 austral summer.

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EPA—General

Long-Term Actions

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RIN: 2020-AA34

3317. REVISION TO EPAAR 1552.211-73, LEVEL OF EFFORT

Priority: Info./Admin./Other

Legal Authority: 5 USC 301 Sec 205(c); 63 Stat 390 as amended

CFR Citation: 48 CFR 1552

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This rule will revise EPAAR 1552.211-73, Level of Effort, to define more concisely the services being acquired, and to more accurately reflect the relationship between services provided and fee payments.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	10/00/00	
Final Action	01/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: None

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is no statutory requirement. There is no paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 4191

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RIN: 2030-AA64

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Completed Actions

General

3318. AMENDMENTS TO PART 22 CONSOLIDATED PROCEDURAL RULES

Priority: Info./Admin./Other

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 22

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/25/98	63 FR 9465
Final Action	07/23/99	64 FR 40176

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: Federal

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RIN: 2020-AA13

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RIN: 2030-AA58

3320. CONTRACTING BY NEGOTIATION

Priority: Other Significant

CFR Citation: 48 CFR 1503; 48 CFR 1515; 48 CFR 1552

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	08/31/99	64 FR 47409

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: Louise Senzel
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RIN: 2030-AA59

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: Frances Smith
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RIN: 2030-AA61

3319. AGENCY PROTEST SOLICITATION NOTIFICATION

Priority: Other Significant

CFR Citation: 48 CFR 1533; 48 CFR 1552

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	04/08/99	64 FR 17109

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: Linda Avellar
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3321. EPAAR COVERAGE ON CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS

Priority: Other Significant

CFR Citation: 48 CFR 1509; 48 CFR 1552

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	04/26/99	64 FR 20201
Tech Amend	07/29/99	64 FR 41042

3322. SERVICE CONTRACTING—AVOIDING IMPROPER PERSONAL SERVICES RELATIONSHIPS

Priority: Other Significant

CFR Citation: 48 CFR 1537; 48 CFR 1552

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/20/99	64 FR 3060
Final Action	06/08/99	64 FR 30443

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: None

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RIN: 2030-AA63

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Clean Air Act (CAA)

Prerule Stage

3323. • LIST OF REGULATED SUBSTANCES AND THRESHOLDS FOR ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION; PETITION TO DELIST VINYL ACETATE
Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7412(r)(3-4) CAA 112 (r)(3-4); 42 USC 7412(b)(3) CAA 112 (b)(3)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR Part 68**Legal Deadline:** Other, Statutory, November 15, 1999, See additional information.

Abstract: The Agency received a petition dated May 15, 1998 requesting deletion of vinyl acetate from the CAA 112(r) List of Regulated Substances for Accidental Release Prevention. The Agency is re-evaluating whether the chemical meets the statutory criteria for listing under CAA 112(r)(4). If the Agency decides that the chemical

should be deleted, it will propose to delete the chemical by rulemaking. If the Agency decides that the chemical should stay on the list, it will publish a notice in the Federal Register denying the petition and explaining the basis of the denial. Any owner or operator of a stationary source that has greater than threshold quantity of a listed substance, must submit a Risk Management Plan to EPA by June 21, 1999 and update the plan every five years.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Notice	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4328

Legal Deadline Cont: Section 68.120 states that "within 18 months of receipt of a petition; the Administrator shall publish in the Federal Register a notice either denying the petition or granting the petition and proposing a listing." Therefore, the Agency must publish a notice by November 15, 1999.

Sectors Affected: 325188 All Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing

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RIN: 2050-AE70
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Clean Air Act (CAA)

Proposed Rule Stage

3324. NESHAP: CHROMIUM ELECTROPLATING AMENDMENT
Priority: Other Significant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7402 CAA 112**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: Final standards under section 112(d) for chromium emissions from hard and decorative chromium electroplating and chromium anodizing tanks (40 CFR 63, subpart N) were promulgated on January 25, 1995. Since promulgation, the Agency has determined that a class of chromium electroplating operations were inadvertently excluded from regulation. Specifically, the final standards do not apply to sources engaged in continuous chromium electroplating of steel sheet used to make cans and other containers. It is the Agency's intent to regulate all facilities engaged in chromium electroplating. Therefore, the Agency plans to amend the chromium electroplating rule to extend its applicability to continuous chromium electroplating operations.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Action	06/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** State**Additional Information:** SAN No. 2841

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RIN: 2060-AH08
3325. NAAQS: SULFUR DIOXIDE (RESPONSE TO REMAND)

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 103 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2060-AA61
3326. PERFORMANCE WARRANTY AND INSPECTION/MAINTENANCE TEST PROCEDURES
Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7541; 42 USC 7601**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 51; 40 CFR 85**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This action establishes a new short test procedure for use in I/M programs required by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Vehicles that are tested and failed using this procedure and that meet eligibility requirements established by the act would be eligible for free warranty repair from the manufacturers.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/00	
Final Action	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3263

Agency Contact: Eugene Tierney, Environmental Protection Agency, Air

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Proposed Rule Stage

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Phone: 734 214-4456

RIN: 2060-AE20

3327. INSPECTION/MAINTENANCE RECALL REQUIREMENTS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7511(a)(2)(b); 42 USC 7511(a)(2)(b)(2)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 51

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action specifies requirements for enhanced I/M programs to establish a program to ensure compliance with recall notices. This is pursuant to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/00/00	
Final Action	01/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3262

Agency Contact: Eugene Tierney, Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation, NFEVL, Ann Arbor, MI 48105

Phone: 734 214-4456

RIN: 2060-AE22

3328. NESHAP: IRON FOUNDRIES AND STEEL FOUNDRIES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000, See Additional Information.

Abstract: Iron foundries and steel foundries have been identified by the EPA as potentially significant sources of air emissions of manganese compounds, lead compounds, and other substances that are among the pollutants listed as hazardous air pollutants in section 112 of the Clean Air Act, as amended in November of 1990. As such, these industries may be source categories for which national emission standards may be warranted.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/00/00	
Final Action	08/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3343

EPA is required to promulgate standards for all of the source categories listed in accordance with section 112(e) by November 15, 2000.

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RIN: 2060-AE43

3329. NESHAP: CYANIDE CHEMICALS MANUFACTURING

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412 CAAA sec 112

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: Cyanide compounds are among the pollutants listed as hazardous air pollutants in section 112 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. As a consequence, the EPA has determined that sources that manufacture cyanide compounds may reasonably be anticipated to emit cyanide compounds in quantities sufficient to qualify them as major sources. Three source categories that either produce hydrogen cyanide or use it in the production of other chemicals, specifically cyanuric chloride and sodium cyanide, are on the initial list of HAP emitting source categories selected for regulation. The results of an assessment of the three source categories conducted by the Agency indicated that cyanuric chloride is an unstable intermediate product and is incorrectly listed. Also every facility producing sodium cyanide also

produces hydrogen cyanide. As result of this analysis, the cyanuric chloride source category was delisted and the sodium and hydrogen cyanide source categories will be compressed into one cyanide source category. In addition, this new cyanide category was switched from the list of categories scheduled to be regulated in 1997 to the list of categories scheduled for regulation in 2000.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Action	11/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3341

Sectors Affected: 325188 All Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AE45

3330. NESHAP: INTEGRATED IRON AND STEEL

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412 CAAA sec 112

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: The Clean Air Act, as amended November 1990, requires the EPA to regulate categories of major and area sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). The EPA has determined that integrated iron and steel mills emit several of the 188 HAP listed (including compounds of chromium, lead, manganese, toluene, and polycyclic organic matter) in quantities

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sufficient to designate them as major sources. As a consequence, integrated iron and steel facilities are among the HAP-emitting source categories selected for regulation.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/00	
Final Rule	05/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 3346

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RIN: 2060-AE48

3331. NESHAP: REINFORCED PLASTIC COMPOSITES PRODUCTION

Priority: Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: Project is to develop a NESHAP for the source category which involves the manufacture of composite products involving thermoset resins and re-enforcements. Some of the specific products in the source category are tubs/showers, auto/truck parts, appliances, furniture, piping, construction materials, sporting goods using such materials, and intermediate compounds such as bulk molding compound and sheet molding compounds. The most common HAP in the resins used is styrene, which is present in polyester and vinylester resins as a monomer. Styrene is listed as a candidate urban area source HAP. So is methylene chloride, which is sometimes used for cleaning, and xylenes, which may appear in some mold release formulas. All HAP, except for methylene chloride, are also VOC's.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	04/00/00	
Final Action	06/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 3326

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RIN: 2060-AE79

3332. NESHAP: MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIC CHEMICAL PRODUCTION AND PROCESSES

Priority: Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412 CAAA sec 112

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: This regulation will cover organic chemical manufacturing processes not covered by the HON or other MACT standards. The regulation will control process vents (continuous and batch, including mixing operations), equipment leaks, storage tanks, wastewater, solvent recovery, and heat exchange systems.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/00/00	
Final Action	05/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3452

Sectors Affected: 32551 Paint and Coating Manufacturing; 325992 Photographic Film, Paper, Plate and Chemical Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AE82

3333. NESHAP: CHLORINE PRODUCTION

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412 CAAA sec 112

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: The chlorine production source category includes facilities engaged in the production of chlorine and sodium hydroxide (caustic) by one of the following electrolytic processes: diaphragm cell, membrane cell, and mercury cell. Hazardous air pollutants emitted include chlorine, hydrogen chloride, and mercury. None of the facilities are major sources on their own. However, several are co-located with major sources (e.g., pulp and paper plants, polymer plants, synthetic organic chemical plants, etc.). Emissions of chlorine and hydrogen chloride are very minor and the Agency is evaluating whether regulation of these HAPs is warranted. Relative to mercury, which is among five pollutants listed for regulation under section 112(c)(6) due to their persistent and bioaccumulative effects, the Agency intends to subject to regulation under section 112(d)(2) all mercury cell facilities regardless of major source status.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/00/00	
Final Action	08/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 344

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RIN: 2060-AE85

3334. METHOD 301: FIELD VALIDATION OF POLLUTION MEASUREMENT METHODS FOR VARIOUS MEDIA; REVISIONS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq; PL 101-549; 42 USC 7410 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 60; 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: After promulgation of Method 301, questions were raised about the statistical calculations and the procedure for determining the quality of the data. This rule will clarify those rule provisions.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	06/00/00	
Final Action	01/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 3407

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RIN: 2060-AF00

3335. REQUIREMENTS FOR PREPARATION, ADOPTION, AND SUBMITTAL OF STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLANS (GUIDELINE ON AIR QUALITY MODELS)

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7410 CAAA sec 110(a)(2); CAAA sec 165(e); CAAA sec 172(a); CAAA sec 172(c); 42 USC

7601 CAAA sec 301(a)(1); CAAA sec 320

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 51.112; 40 CFR 51.160; 40 CFR 51.166; 40 CFR 52.21

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action proposes revisions to the Guideline on Air Quality Models, published as appendix W to 40 CFR part 51. Such models are used to predict ambient concentrations of pollutants for programs ranging from Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) to State Implementation Plans (SIPs) for controlling air pollution sources. Appendix W to 40 CFR part 51 fulfills a Clean Air Act mandate for EPA to specify models for air management purposes. This proposed rulemaking enhances appendix W with new and/or improved techniques.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Action	09/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 347

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RIN: 2060-AF01

3336. AMENDMENTS TO GENERAL PROVISIONS SUBPARTS A AND B FOR 40 CFR 63

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: PL 101-549; 42 USC 7412 CAA sec 112

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63.1; 40 CFR 63.51

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The General Provisions (subpart A) were promulgated on March 16, 1994 (59 FR 12408). The General Provisions create the technical and administrative framework and establish general procedures and criteria for implementing MACT standards. On May 16, 1994, six litigants filed petitions for EPA to review certain provisions of the General Provisions. Subpart B, the procedures for implementing section 112(j), were

promulgated on May 26, 1994. In June, 1994 litigants filed petitions for EPA to review the promulgated procedures. As a result of the litigation, it is anticipated that a number of technical and administrative amendments to subpart A and B will be proposed.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Action	03/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 3551

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RIN: 2060-AF31

3337. OPERATING PERMITS: REVISIONS (PART 70)

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 104 in Part II of this issue of the Federal Register.

RIN: 2060-AF70

3338. AMENDMENTS TO METHOD 24 (WATER-BASED COATINGS)

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7410

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 60

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The determination of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) content of a surface coating by reference Method 24 involves determination of its water content and calculation of its VOC content as the difference of the two measurements (volatile content minus water content). Method 24 is inherently less precise for water-based coatings than it is for solvent-based coatings and the imprecision increases as water content increases. This action will amend Method 24 by adding a direct measurement procedure for measuring

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VOC content of water-based coatings. This amendment will improve the precision of Method 24 for water-based coatings.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	06/00/00	
Final Action	06/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 364

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RIN: 2060-AF72

3339. NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND EMISSION GUIDELINES FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE INCINERATION UNITS

Priority: Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined

Legal Authority: CAA sec 129

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 60

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Judicial, November 15, 1999.

Abstract: Section 129 of the Clean Air Act Amendments requires the Agency to finalize New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and Emission Guidelines (EG) for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incinerators (CISWIs). Negotiations have been completed with the litigants to grant an extension to the Agency. The Agency has agreed to propose standards by November 1999, and promulgate standards by November 2000.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Action	11/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3613

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RIN: 2060-AF91

3340. ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION STANDARDS FOR YUCCA MOUNTAIN, NEVADA

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 105 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2060-AG14

3341. PROTECTION OF STRATOSPHERIC OZONE: RECONSIDERATION OF SECTION 608 SALES RESTRICTION

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7671(g) CAA sec 608

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 82(F)

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The rule will include the reconsideration of the sales restriction as it relates to split systems. The Agency was petitioned to reconsider the part of the sales restriction that included the sale of pre-charged split systems. It restricted such sales to certified technicians. Since then, EPA stayed that portion of the sales restriction in response to the petition. This rule will include the determination of the Agency related to the reconsideration. It addresses environmental problems of ozone depletion resulting from emissions of chlorofluorocarbons, hydrochlorofluorocarbons, and other ozone-depleting substances. Through restricting sales of certain pre-charged items to persons certified as technicians, emissions to the atmosphere are decreased. The impact on small businesses and governments would be negligible, since persons can become certified if the EPA determination is a full restriction. Most businesses and governments will have at least one certified technician on board. This action has no impact on

small business and State, local, and tribal governments.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Action	10/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3673

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RIN: 2060-AG20

3342. NESHAP: BOAT MANUFACTURING

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: This action will result in the reduction of hazardous air pollutants emitted by the boat manufacturing industry. The most abundant pollutant emitted by this industry is styrene, which is listed as a hazardous air pollutant in the 1990 Clean Air Act. The Agency will study the various hazardous air pollutants emitted by the industry and will evaluate pollution prevention and abatement techniques which can reduce emissions from these pollutants.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/00/00	
Final Action	01/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3747

Sectors Affected: 336611 Ship Building and Repairing; 336612 Boat Building

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EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Proposed Rule Stage

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RIN: 2060-AG27

3343. NESHAP: TIRE MANUFACTURING

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: This is a 10-year MACT covering the HAP emissions from the manufacturing of Rubber tires. The emission sources associated with the rubber compound mixing (banbury); extruding; calendaring; building; curing and finishing are covered in this MACT. Forty one facilities have been initially identified. This includes approximately 35 facilities of at least 10 tpy and 26 facilities of at least 25 tpy. Emissions are primarily associated with rubber processing and the use of HAP bearing solvent and cements. Several facilities have eliminated through substitution much of the HAP bearing solvent and cements. However, evaluation of the MACT and separation of the rubber processing emissions from HAP bearing solvents and cement will reduce the number of affected facilities to about 30. In addition, the tire cord coating operations will also be included. Typically these facilities are separate non-colocated operations. The major pollutant associated with tire cord is formaldehyde. There are approximately 12 affected major facilities

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	07/00/00	
Final Action	08/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is a statutory requirement. There is a

paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 374

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RIN: 2060-AG29

3344. NESHAP: PLYWOOD AND COMPOSITE WOOD PRODUCTS

Priority: Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412(d)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: This project is to develop national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) by establishing maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for facilities manufacturing wood panels and engineered wood products. MACT standards are under development to reduce the release of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from all industries to protect the public health and environment. Emissions of HAP from this industry have been associated with, but are not limited to, the drying of wood and binders. The scope of the affected source category has not been determined; however, this rule is anticipated to apply to the manufacture of products involving wood and some kind of binder or bonding agent. This project may include, but is not limited to, facilities that manufacture waferboard, hardboard fiber board (MDF), oriented strandboard (OSB), medium density fiberboard, particleboard, strawboard, hardwood and softwood plywood, glue-laminated lumber, laminated veneer lumber, and engineered wood products. The source category may also include lumber drying kilns at sawmills which are located on the same site as a facility that manufactures any of the wood products mentioned above. The project may also include some coatings

operations. The name of the source category was formerly Plywood and Particleboard MACT.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	09/00/00	
Final Action	12/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 382

Sectors Affected: 32121 Veneer, Plywood, and Engineered Wood Product Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AG52

3345. NESHAP: ETHYLENE PROCESSES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: Section 112 of the Clean Air Act requires development of emission standards for all major sources emitting any of the 188 hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) identified in section 112(b) of the CAA. Ethylene Processes is listed as a category of major sources based on process knowledge emissions of benzene and butadiene. This action will explore alternatives controlling the release of HAPs from the following process areas located at ethylene process facilities: process streams, storage, equipment leaks and other fugitive sources, and wastewater operations. There are no anticipated impacts on small businesses.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Action	11/00/00	

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Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:**
Undetermined**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3821**Agency Contact:** Penny Lassiter,
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RIN: 2060-AG53**3346. NESHAP: LARGE APPLIANCE
(SURFACE COATING)****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant.
Major status under 5 USC 801 is
undetermined.**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** Final, Statutory,
November 15, 2000.**Abstract:** This regulation will apply to
surface coating of large appliance
products and parts for household,
commercial, or recreational use. This
regulation will reduce nationwide
emissions of HAPs from surface coating
of large appliances, a measure required
by section 112 of the Clean Air Act.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/00/00	
Final Action	08/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** Undetermined**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** State,
Tribal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3823**Sectors Affected:** 335222 Household
Refrigerator and Home Freezer
Manufacturing; 335221 Household
Cooking Appliance Manufacturing;
335224 Household Laundry Equipment
Manufacturing; 335212 Household
Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturing;
333298 All Other Industrial Machinery
Manufacturing; 335228 Other Major
Household Appliance Manufacturing;336391 Motor Vehicle Air-Conditioning
Manufacturing; 333415 Air-
Conditioning and Warm Air Heating
Equipment and Commercial and
Industrial Refrigeration Equipment
Manufacturing; 333319 Other
Commercial and Service Industry
Machinery Manufacturing**Agency Contact:** Dianne Byrne,
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RIN: 2060-AG54**3347. METAL FURNITURE (SURFACE
COATINGS) NESHAP****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant.
Major status under 5 USC 801 is
undetermined.**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** Final, Statutory,
November 15, 2000.**Abstract:** This regulation will apply to
surface coating of metal furniture
products and parts for household or
commercial use. This regulation will
reduce nationwide emissions of HAPs
from surface coating of metal furniture
products and parts, which is required
under section 112 of the Clean Air Act.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/00/00	
Final Action	08/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** Undetermined**Government Levels Affected:** State,
Tribal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3824**Sectors Affected:** 337124 Metal
Household Furniture Manufacturing;
33636 Motor Vehicle Fabric Accessories
and Seat Manufacturing; 337215
Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and
Locker Manufacturing; 337127
Institutional Furniture Manufacturing;
332116 Metal Stamping; 332612 Wire
Spring Manufacturing; 337215Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and
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RIN: 2060-AG55**3348. PAPER AND OTHER WEB
COATING NESHAP****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant.
Major status under 5 USC 801 is
undetermined.**Unfunded Mandates:** Undetermined**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 59; 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** Final, Statutory,
November 15, 2000.**Abstract:** This action would result in
the reduction of hazardous air
pollutants (HAPs) emitted by the paper
and other web coating industries. The
Agency will study the various HAP and
VOC pollutants emitted by the industry
and will evaluate pollution prevention
and control techniques which can
reduce these emissions. There are likely
to be small businesses in the paper and
other web coating industry, but at this
time it is not known how many of these
small businesses will be subject to
these rules.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/00/00	
Final Action	03/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** Undetermined**Government Levels Affected:** State**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3827**Agency Contact:** Daniel Brown,
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EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Proposed Rule Stage

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RIN: 2060-AG58

3349. NESHAP/NSPS: RECIPROCATING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE

Priority: Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Legal Authority: PL 101-549; 42 USC 7412 CAA sec 112

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: The stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine source category is listed as a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA). A major source is one which emits more than 10 tons/yr of one HAP or more than 25 tons/yr of a combination of 189 HAPs. The EPA will gather information on HAP emissions from internal combustion engines and determine the appropriate maximum achievable control technology (MACT) to reduce HAP emissions, if any. The EPA will also gather information for NOx, SO2, CO, and PM and decide whether standards are required to reduce these emissions. The EPA will use information that has already been developed, if possible, by gathering information by working with State/local agencies, vendors, manufacturers of internal combustion engines, owners and operators of internal combustion engines, and environmentalists. Some small businesses that use internal combustion engines may be directly impacted as well as a few small government entities who produce their own power. The number of small entities that would be affected is not known at this time.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/00/00	
Final Action	11/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3656

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RIN: 2060-AG63

3350. NESHAP: ASPHALT ROOFING AND PROCESSING

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412 CAAA sec 112

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: The CAA required EPA to publish an initial list of all categories of major and area sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) listed in section 112(b) of the CAA and to establish and meet dates for promulgation of emissions standards for each of the listed categories of HAP emissions sources. The standards are to be technology-based and are to require the maximum degree of reduction determined to be achievable by the Administrator. The EPA has determined that the asphalt roofing and processing industry may be reasonably anticipated to emit one of the pollutants listed in section 112(b) of the CAA. As a consequence, the source category is included on the initial list of HAP-emitting categories scheduled for standards promulgation within ten years of enactment of the CAA Amendments of 1990. The purpose of this action is to pursue a regulatory development program such that emission standards may be proposed and promulgated according to the mandated schedule.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/00	
Interim Final	05/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3655

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RIN: 2060-AG66

3351. NESHAP: COMBUSTION TURBINE

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412 CAA sec 112

CFR Citation: 44 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: The combustion turbine source category is listed as a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA). A major source is one which emits more than 10 tons/yr of one HAP or more than 25 tons/yr of a combination of 189 HAPs. Combustion turbines also emit NOx, SO2, CO, and PM. Combustion turbines are already regulated for NOx and SO2 emissions under section 111 of the CAA. The EPA will gather information on HAP emissions from combustion turbines and determine the appropriate maximum achievable control technology (MACT) to reduce HAP emissions, if any. The EPA will also gather information to revise the 1979 NSPS for NOx and SO2 and decide whether CO and PM standards are required for combustion turbines. The EPA information that has already been developed will be used if possible and additional information will be gathered by working with State/local agencies, vendors, manufacturers of combustion turbines, owners and operators of combustion turbines, and environmentalists. The number of small

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entities that would be affected is not known at this time.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	09/00/00	
Final Action	01/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: Undetermined

Additional Information: SAN No. 3657

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RIN: 2060-AG67

3352. NESHAP: INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BOILERS

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 106 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2060-AG69

3353. NESHAP: METAL CAN (SURFACE COATING) INDUSTRY

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: This action will result in the reduction of hazardous air pollutants emitted by the metal can industry. The Agency will study what pollutants are emitted and evaluate the control techniques, including pollution prevention, that are used to reduce these emissions. The Agency will also determine what, if any, impact the rule would have on small businesses.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/00/00	
Final Action	08/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3906

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RIN: 2060-AG96

3354. NESHAP: METAL COIL (SURFACE COATING) INDUSTRY

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: This action will result in the reduction of hazardous air pollutants emitted by the metal coil surface coating industry. The Agency will study what pollutants are emitted and evaluate the control techniques, including pollution prevention, that are used to reduce these emissions. The Agency will also determine what, if any, impact the rule would have on small businesses.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/00/00	
Final Action	03/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is a statutory requirement. There is a paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 3905

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RIN: 2060-AG97

3355. NESHAP: PRIMARY MAGNESIUM REFINING

Priority: Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412 CAA sec 112

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 60

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (Act), as amended November 1990, requires the EPA to regulate categories of major and area sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) listed in section 112(b). The EPA has determined that sources that manufacture primary magnesium may reasonably be anticipated to emit several of the 189 HAPs listed (including chlorine and hydrochloric acid) in quantities sufficient to designate them as a major source. As a consequence, primary magnesium refining is among the HAP emitting source categories selected for regulation and is in the group of categories for which final rules are scheduled to be promulgated by November 15, 2000 (58 FR 63941, December 3, 1993).

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/00/00	
Final Action	08/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 3924

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RIN: 2060-AH03

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Proposed Rule Stage

3356. NESHAP: MISCELLANEOUS CELLULOSE PRODUCTION**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** NPRM, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: This project is to develop national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAPs) by establishing maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for facilities manufacturing cellulose ether, carboxymethyl cellulose ether, methyl cellulose ether, cellulose food casing, cellulosic sponges, producing rayon, and producing cellophane. MACT standards are under development to reduce the release of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from all industries to protect the public health and environment. Emissions of HAP from this industry have been associated with, but are not limited to, product washing operations, material storage tanks, and film drying. The scope of the rule has not been determined.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/00/00	
Final Action	02/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3970

Project combined with SAN 3963

Sectors Affected: 325221 Cellulosic Organic Fiber Manufacturing; 326113 Unsupported Plastics Film and Sheet (except Packaging) Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AH11**3357. NESHAP: MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: This project is to develop national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) by establishing maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for municipal solid waste landfills. MACT standards are under development to reduce the release of HAP from all industries to protect the public health and environment. The scope of the rule has not been determined. This project is now scheduled to start in fiscal year 1998. The initial stage of this project is to gather preliminary information on landfills to establish a presumptive MACT. That work will be followed by development of a regulatory package to propose and promulgate a MACT standard.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	04/00/00	
Final Action	06/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined**Small Entities Affected:** Governmental Jurisdictions**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 396

Sectors Affected: 92411 Air and Water Resource and Solid Waste Management; 562212 Solid Waste Landfill

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RIN: 2060-AH13**3358. NESHAP: LEATHER TANNING AND FINISHING OPERATIONS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** NPRM, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: Title III of the Clean Air Act requires EPA to develop air emission standards for facilities that emit any of the 189 hazardous air pollutants. This action will develop a MACT standard for sources involved in leather tanning and finishing operations. Facilities involved in these operations release over 1.7 million pounds of hazardous air pollutants per year. Regulation of these facilities will result in a reduction of the emissions of hazardous air pollutants, several of which are highly toxic.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Action	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3964**Sectors Affected:** 31611 Leather and Hide Tanning and Finishing

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RIN: 2060-AH17**3359. NESHAP: MANUFACTURE OF CARBON BLACK****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7412 CAA sec 112**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63 YY**Legal Deadline:** Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: The purpose of this regulatory action is to develop a

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Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standard for the manufacture of carbon black. This standard will meet the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 requirement to regulate sources of hazardous air pollutants. Three hazardous air pollutants identified in the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments are emitted by the carbon black process. These are carbon disulfide, carbonyl sulfide, and hydrogen cyanide.

Carbon black is a product used primarily in the manufacture of automobile tires. There are approximately 22 carbon black facilities located in the nation. Of these it is currently estimated there are 20 major sources that will be subject to this regulation. This rule is not expected to have impacts on small business.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Action	11/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 3962

Sectors Affected: 325182 Carbon Black Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AH19

3360. NESHAP: VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTION

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: Not Yet Determined

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: This action develops National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for vegetable oil production facilities as authorized

under section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (Act). The action is based on the determination that vegetable oil production plants emit organic hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) listed in section 112(b) of the Act. On July 16, 1992, EPA listed vegetable oil production as a source for which NESHAP are to be promulgated. On December 3, 1993, EPA published a schedule for promulgating NESHAP for vegetable oil production plants by November 15, 2000. NESHAP developed under section 112(d) apply to both new and existing facilities. NESHAP for existing facilities are to be based on the average emission limitation achieved by the best performing 12 percent of existing sources.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Action	11/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is a statutory requirement. There is a paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 3903

Sectors Affected: 311223 Other Oilseed Processing; 311222 Soybean Processing; 311225 Fats and Oils Refining and Blending; 311225 Fats and Oils Refining and Blending

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RIN: 2060-AH22

3361. CONSOLIDATED EMISSION REPORTING RULE

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7410(a)(2)

CFR Citation: 12 CFR 120.2(d)(4); 40 CFR 51.321 to 51.323

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Three sections of the Clean Air Act and its amendments require State agencies to report emission estimates to EPA. Some of these sections contain obsolete wording, inconsistent instructions, and duplicate reporting requirements. This rule will consolidate the requirements into one area, eliminate obsolete wording, eliminate duplicate reporting requirements, and provide options for collecting and reporting data. There will be no impact on small businesses. State agencies will continue to report the same or reduced amounts of data to EPA. The rule will provide for flexibility in collecting and reporting data. There will be no effect on local agencies.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Action	04/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 3986

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RIN: 2060-AH25

3362. TRANSPORTATION CONFORMITY RULE AMENDMENT: CLARIFICATION OF TRADING PROVISIONS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 to 7671 CAA sec 176(c)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 51; 40 CFR 93

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The transportation conformity rule, promulgated in November 1993, ensures that transportation and air quality planning are consistent with Clean Air Act air quality standards. The Open Market Trading Guidance provides guidance to states for establishing a method to

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quantify emissions reductions (called discrete emissions reductions or DERs) that can be traded among parties and how such trading should occur. This action will amend the transportation conformity rule to clarify how emissions trading could be reconciled in the conformity process.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: Local, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3917

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RIN: 2060-AH31

3363. STREAMLINED EVAPORATIVE TEST PROCEDURES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7521(m)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 86 (Revision)

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action will streamline the test procedure used to establish compliance with evaporative emission requirements for light duty vehicles and trucks. The current test procedure requires both two and three day diurnal emission tests, as well as running-loss testing. The revisions will delete the three day requirement and add flexibilities for running-loss compliance. This will enable manufacturers to save significant resources without any decrease in environmental benefits.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Action	09/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 391

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RIN: 2060-AH34

3364. REVIEW OF MINOR NEW SOURCES AND MODIFICATIONS IN INDIAN COUNTRY

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7410

CFR Citation: Not Yet Determined

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: As required by the Clean Air Act's New Source Review (NSR) provisions, the EPA is proposing Federal regulations governing preconstruction permitting of minor and major stationary sources of air pollution in Indian country. Pursuant to the Tribal Air Rule, eligible Indian Tribes may receive EPA authorization to develop and implement such programs. The Federal NSR permitting programs would be effective throughout Indian country and would be implemented by EPA if eligible Indian Tribes do not elect, or do not receive authorization, to manage such programs. The proposed Federal minor NSR rule would require sources in Indian country, with certain exceptions, to obtain a permit prior to construction if they are: (1) new minor sources, (2) existing minor sources undergoing modification, or (3) existing major sources undergoing minor modification. The proposed rule also would allow new or existing stationary sources to accept enforceable limits on their production capacity or hours of operation in order to be considered minor sources and avoid being subject to other Clean Air Act requirements such as the title V operating permit program. The proposed Federal major NSR rule would require sources in nonattainment areas in Indian country to obtain a permit prior to construction if they are: (1) new major sources, or (2) existing major sources undergoing major modification. These rules would not impose any mandates on Tribal governments to implement NSR permitting programs. Tribal governments may be affected, however, insofar as they own or operate sources that must obtain a permit from the EPA under the final Federal permitting program regulations.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/00/00	
Final Action	07/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3975

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RIN: 2060-AH37

3365. REVIEW OF FEDERAL TEST PROCEDURES FOR EMISSIONS FROM MOTOR VEHICLES; TEST PROCEDURE ADJUSTMENTS TO FUEL ECONOMY AND EMISSION TEST RESULTS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: PL 101-549

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 86; 40 CFR 600

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action considers potential adjustments to fuel economy and emission test results to compensate for test procedure changes previously adopted; it applies to light-duty vehicles and light-duty trucks. This aspect of the previous rulemaking (SAN 3323, RIN 2060-AE27) was deferred.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Action	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 397

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Proposed Rule Stage

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RIN: 2060-AH38

3366. NESHAP: ORGANIC LIQUID DISTRIBUTION**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This project is to develop national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants by establishing maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for facilities distributing organic liquids. MACT standards are under development to reduce the release of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) from all industries to protect the public health and environment. The EPA has not determined the scope of this project. However, this project should include but is not limited to those activities associated with the storage and distribution of organic liquids other than gasoline at sites that serve as distribution points from which organic liquids may be obtained for further use and processing.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/00/00	
Final Action	10/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3971

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RIN: 2060-AH41

3367. FEDERAL MAJOR NEW SOURCE REVIEW (NSR) PROGRAM FOR NONATTAINMENT AREAS**Priority:** Other Significant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq
CFR Citation: 40 CFR 52.10; 40 CFR 52.24; 40 CFR 51.165; 40 CFR 124**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The Clean Air Act (Act) (title I, part D) requires that construction permit programs for new or modified major stationary sources of air pollution be established for areas not attaining the NAAQS. This action will add Federal rules at 40 CFR 52.10 for permitting the construction of new or modified major stationary sources in certain nonattainment areas where State, local, or tribal rules in whole or in part are not in place that meet the statutory permitting requirements. These rules will basically incorporate the requirements for State nonattainment NSR permit programs, codified at 40 CFR 51.165(a), with supplemental provisions added to make explicit the permit requirements of section 173 of the Act and certain long-standing policies regarding nonattainment NSR permitting. This action will also change 40 CFR 52.24 to specify that the requirements of 40 CFR 52.10 govern any permits issued in certain nonattainment areas where acceptable nonattainment NSR rules are not in place. Changes to 40 CFR part 124 will specify that the permit processing, public participation, and permit appeal requirements that otherwise apply to Federal PSD permitting will also apply, in most cases, to Federal nonattainment NSR permitting under 40 CFR 52.10.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	07/00/00	
Final Action	07/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4046

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RIN: 2060-AH53

3368. NESHAP: COKE OVENS: PUSHING, QUENCHING, AND BATTERY STACKS**Priority:** Other Significant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7412**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** NPRM, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: There are currently 25 active domestic coke plants, 20 of which are furnace coke plants and 5 of which are foundry coke plants. Coke oven batteries used to produce metallurgical coke at these plants emit hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) such as coke oven emissions and polycyclic organic matter listed in section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

This action will establish a National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for three specific operations associated with coke ovens, namely pushing, quenching, and battery stacks.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/00	
Final Action	05/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4022

Sectors Affected: 324199 All Other Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing; 331111 Iron and Steel Mills

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RIN: 2060-AH55

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Proposed Rule Stage

3369. PROTECTION OF STRATOSPHERIC OZONE: ALLOWANCE SYSTEM FOR CONTROLLING HCFC PRODUCTION, IMPORT & EXPORT**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 82.8**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The Stratospheric Protection Division currently oversees an allowance allocation system for the class I ozone-depleting substances. An allowance allocation system for class II ozone-depleting substances or hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) had not been established prior to 1998 because consumption figures had hovered around 80% of the cap imposed by the Montreal Protocol in 1992. The HCFC consumption figures for 1998 indicate that the US is within 92% of the cap. Since the US is in danger of violating this cap if high HCFC consumption rates continue into 1999, the system for allocating allowances must be in place as soon as possible in order to control HCFC consumption for all four quarters of 2000.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	04/04/99	64 FR 16373
Interim Final Rule	11/00/99	
Final Action	03/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** Undetermined**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** None

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is a statutory requirement. There is no paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 4120
Additional deadline: Montreal Protocol. The Protocol requires compliance with a formulary cap of all Parties' consumption of HCFCs.

The ANPRM is available on the Internet at: <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-AIR/1999/April/Day-05/a8258.htm>

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3370. NESHAP: CARBON BLACK PRODUCTION**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7412 CAA 112**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: The purpose of this action is to develop a Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) Standard for the production of carbon black. The Clean Air Amendments of 1990 require this action to be promulgated by November 15, 2000. The production of carbon black results in the release to the air of three hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) identified by the Act: carbon disulfide, carbonyl sulfide, and hydrogen cyanide. Health effects of these chemicals include acute effects such as nausea, headache, increased rate of respiration, eye and skin irritation and other effects. Chronic effects can include cardiovascular and respiratory effects. Additionally carbon disulfide has been observed to cause reproductive effects such as congenital malformations, embryotoxicity, and functional and behavioral disturbances in animal studies. Carbon black is widely used as a reinforcing agent for rubber. It is also used as a colorant for printing ink, painting, paper and plastics. By far the largest use of carbon black is in the manufacture of automotive tires. There are 21 carbon black facilities in the Nation. Carbon black is manufactured by burning hydrocarbons in a limited supply of air. This produces a black smoke containing extremely small carbon black particles which can be separated from the combustion gases to form a fluffy powder of intense blackness.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Action	11/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4105**Sectors Affected:** 325182 Carbon Black Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AH68**3371. NESHAP: FOR SOURCE CATEGORY: PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION; AMENDMENTS TO THE PROMULGATED RULE****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63.440 to 63.459 (Revision)

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The purpose of this action is to clarify sections of the promulgated pulp and paper industry maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards where commenters have indicated that the wording is confusing or changes are needed. This action will also correct any typographical errors noted. This action will contain guidance and amended rule language.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Final Rule Interpretations and technical amendment	09/16/98	63 FR 49455
Direct Final Rule Amendment	12/28/98	63 FR 71385
NPRM Amendment	12/28/98	63 FR 71408
Final Action Interpretations and technical amendment	04/12/99	64 FR 17555
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Rule	08/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4123

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Proposed Rule Stage

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RIN: 2060-AH74

**3372. NESHAP: ORGANIC
HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS
FROM THE SYNTHETIC ORGANIC
CHEMICAL INDUSTRY (SOCMI) &
OTHER PROCESSES SUBJECT TO
THE NEGOTIATED REGULATION FOR
EQUIPMENT LEAKS**

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63.100 to 63.152

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The actions will amend the HON that was first promulgated on April 22, 1994, to clarify applicability of process vent requirements. The changes to the rule will clarify the EPA's intent regarding the meaning of the term process vent and address the way these provisions are to be implemented through the permit rule. The need for this action became apparent recently when it was learned that industry was interpreting the definition more narrowly than we intended, and thus, not identifying all process vents subject to the HON. These amendments will clarify the rule to ensure consistent interpretations of the term process vent while preserving the intended applicability of the requirements. These clarifications will not increase or lower or otherwise affect emissions or environmental protection. Additionally, the actions may clarify additional sections of the HON and correct any typographical errors noted. These actions may contain guidance as well as amended rule language.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Action	06/00/00	

**Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required:** No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State,
Local, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4103

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RIN: 2060-AH81

**3373. NESHAP: POLYVINYL
CHLORIDE AND COPOLYMERS
PRODUCTION**

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 1857

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Statutory,
November 15, 2000.

Abstract: Title III of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 requires EPA to develop emission standards for each major source category of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). The standards are to be technology-based and are to require the maximum degree of emission reduction determined to be achievable by the administrator of the EPA. The EPA has determined that some plants may be major sources for one or more HAPs. As a consequence, a regulation (emission standards) is being developed for the polyvinyl chloride industry, to be promulgated by November 15, 2000.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Action	11/00/00	

**Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required:** No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 4114

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**3374. PERFORMANCE
SPECIFICATION 16 - SPECIFICATIONS
AND TEST PROCEDURES FOR
PREDICTIVE EMISSION MONITORING
SYSTEMS IN STATIONARY SOURCES**

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7411 CAA
section 111

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 60

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Performance Specification 16 is being proposed to provide performance criteria for predictive emission monitoring systems. Predictive systems represent a new technology that uses process information or parameters to predict pollutant emissions instead of directly measuring them. The Agency is allowing their use in recently-promulgated rules and they are being considered by a number of regulated facilities. The specification lists the requirements for acceptable systems that are met by passing tests that compare the monitoring system with standardized methods and audit gases to determine system accuracy and stability. Performance Specification 16 will primarily apply to facilities whose emissions can be predicted from process parameters such as combustion processes (including gas turbines and internal combustion engines).

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	04/00/00	
Final Action	04/00/01	

**Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required:** No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 411

Sectors Affected: 33241 Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Manufacturing; 333611 Turbine and Turbine Generator Set Unit Manufacturing; 336399 All Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing; 333618 Other Engine Equipment Manufacturing

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Proposed Rule Stage

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RIN: 2060-AH84

**3375. NESHAP: WET-FORMED
FIBERGLASS MAT PRODUCTION**

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory,
November 15, 2000.

Abstract: The CAA required the EPA to publish an initial list of all categories of major and area sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) listed in section 112(b) of the CAA and to establish and meet dates for promulgation of emission standards for each of the listed categories of HAP emissions sources. The wet-formed fiberglass mat production industry is not included in the initial list of categories for standards development but information available to the Administrator suggests that the industry is a major source of HAP emissions and, as such, emission standards shall be developed for this industry. The standards are to be technology-based and are to require the maximum degree of reduction determined to be achievable by the Administrator. The EPA has determined that the wet-formed fiberglass mat production industry may be reasonably expected to emit one of the pollutants listed in section 112(b) of the CAA. The purpose of this action is to include the industry in the source category list and to pursue a regulatory development program such that emission standards may be proposed and promulgated for this industry.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Action	11/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State,
Local, Tribal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4082

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RIN: 2060-AH89

**3376. TECHNICAL CHANGE TO DOSE
METHODOLOGY FOR 40 CFR 191,
SUBPART A**

Priority: Routine and Frequent

Legal Authority: 42 USC 2021 Atomic
Energy Act of 1954; Reorganization
Plan No. 3 of 1970; Nuclear Waste
Policy Act of 1982

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 190(B); 40 CFR
191(A)

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action is a technical change to the dose methodology for subpart A, Environmental Standards for Management and Storage, of 40 CFR 191, Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for the Management and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel, High-Level and Transuranic Radioactive Wastes. The current methodology is outdated. The new method, which would be employed as a result of this action, is consistent with recent radiation protection standards as well as Federal Guidance reports issued by EPA. No significant impacts from this action are anticipated.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/00/00	
Final Action	02/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4003

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RIN: 2060-AH90

**3377. AMENDMENTS TO PARTS 51,
52, 63, 70 AND 71 REGARDING THE
PROVISIONS FOR DETERMINING
POTENTIAL TO EMIT**

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action proposes to amend regulations already established to implement the new Federal air toxics program under section 112, including the General Provisions, the Federal operating permit program under title V, and the major source preconstruction programs under parts C and D of title I.

The proposed rule will address issues related to the determination of a stationary source's potential to emit in response to three court decisions.

This action resulted from splitting of RINs 2060-AC98 and 2060-AC63.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/00	
Final Action	10/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 347

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RIN: 2060-AI01

**3378. CONTROL OF EMISSIONS FROM
NONROAD SPARK-IGNITION ENGINES
RATED OVER 19 KW AND NEW LAND-
BASED RECREATIONAL SPARK-
IGNITION ENGINES**

Priority: Economically Significant.
Major status under 5 USC 801 is
undetermined.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 to
7671(q)

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Proposed Rule Stage

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 94

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Judicial, September 30, 2000.
Final, Judicial, December 31, 2001.

Abstract: Emissions from large spark-ignition engines are currently unregulated. EPA and CARB are cooperating in an effort to set emission standards for these engines to substantially reduce their contribution to the emission inventory.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Proposed Finding	02/08/99	64 FR 6008
NPRM	09/00/00	
Final Action	09/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: None

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is a statutory requirement. There is no paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 4154

Sectors Affected: 333924 Industrial Truck, Tractor, Trailer and Stacker Machinery Manufacturing; 42183 Industrial Machinery and Equipment Wholesalers; 335312 Motor and Generator Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AI11

3379. CONTROL OF EMISSIONS OF AIR POLLUTION FROM 2004 AND LATER MODEL YEAR HEAVY-DUTY HIGHWAY ENGINES AND VEHICLES; REVISION OF LIGHT-DUTY TRUCK DEFINITION

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 to 7601; 42 USC 7521

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 86; 40 CFR 88

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action will focus on the emission standards and related requirements for control of air pollution from 2004 and later model year highway heavy-duty engines. It will include an assessment of the feasibility of the requirements for these engines promulgated in 1997 plus further consideration of a number of issues left open in the rule including potential diesel fuel changes, diesel particulate control, and other initiatives to control emissions in use.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 4043

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RIN: 2060-AI12

3380. CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS: FLEXIBLE PACKAGE PRINTING MATERIALS: DETERMINATION ON CONTROL TECHNIQUES GUIDELINES IN LIEU OF REGULATION

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: Not Yet Determined

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: In accordance with Section 183(e) of the Clean Air Act, EPA identified flexible package printing materials as a category of consumer and commercial products prioritized for regulation to reduce VOC emissions in ozone nonattainment areas. Section 183(e)(3)(C) gives EPA the authority to issue CTG in lieu of regulation if the Administrator determines that CTG are substantially as effective as regulation in reducing VOC emissions in ozone

nonattainment areas. This action will put forward EPA's proposed determination under section 183(e)(3)(C).

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM Propose Determination	04/00/00	
Final Action Final Determination/CTG	03/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 4245

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RIN: 2060-AI31

3381. CONTROL OF EMISSIONS OF AIR POLLUTION FROM NEW COMPRESSION-IGNITION AND SPARK-IGNITION RECREATIONAL MARINE ENGINES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7547(a)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 94

Legal Deadline: Final, Judicial, October 31, 2000.

NPRM, Judicial, November 23, 1999.

Abstract: This NPRM will establish numerical emission limits for compression-ignition and spark-ignition engines used on marine recreational vessels. This action will complete EPA's emission control program for marine engines (commercial engines and spark-ignition outboard and personal watercraft engines are covered in separate rules).

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Action	11/00/00	

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Proposed Rule Stage

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** Yes**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4251

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RIN: 2060-AI36

**3382. PROTECTION OF
STRATOSPHERIC OZONE:
MANUFACTURE OF HALON BLENDS,
INTENTIONAL RELEASE OF HALON,
TECHNICAL TRAINING AND
DISPOSAL OF HALON AND HALON-
CONTAINING EQUIPMENT -
AMENDMENT**

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7414; 42 USC 7601; 42 USC 7671 to 7671(q)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 82.250 to 82.270**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: EPA promulgated a final rule (63 FR 11084, March 5, 1998) concerning numerous aspects of the handling and processing of halons, a group of gaseous or easily vaporized hydrocarbons that are used in a wide range of fire and explosion protection applications. Halons are Class I ozone-depleting substances regulated under Title VI of the Clean Air Act (Act). Following publication of this rule, members of the regulated community and other stakeholders requested clarifications to two technical provisions of this rule, and other, editorial, clarifications. The two technical clarifications relate to (1) EPA's requirements regarding the efficiency of equipment used during halon recovery and recycling activities, and (2) EPA's requirements regarding technician training. SPD therefore will consider adding substantive or editorial clarifications, and/or additional preamble discussion, to address these issues. These changes are expected to be fully consistent with the original scope and intent of the March 5, 1998 regulation. By providing greater clarity

and specificity to the requirements as requested by members of the regulated community and other stakeholders, EPA will better ensure achievement of the environmental objectives of this action.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Action	06/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4252

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RIN: 2060-AI40

**3383. PROTECTION OF
STRATOSPHERIC OZONE:
ADDITIONAL STEPS TO CONFORM
US METHYL BROMIDE PROGRAM TO
OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE
MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND RECENT
CHANGES TO THE CAA**

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** Not Yet Determined**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 82**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This rulemaking will propose remaining phaseout steps for methyl bromide, adjust phaseout data, and establish additional exemptions.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Action	07/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4271

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RIN: 2060-AI41

**3384. PROTECTION OF
STRATOSPHERIC OZONE: PROCESS
FOR EXEMPTING QUARANTINE AND
PRESHIPMENT METHYL BROMIDE
USED IN THE UNITED STATES AND
BASELINE ADJUSTMENTS**

Priority: Other Significant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7414; 42 USC 7671 to 7671(q)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 82.1 to 82.13**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The Montreal Protocol exempts quarantine and preshipment from the methyl bromide production and import baseline; therefore, a regulation must be promulgated to allow for the exemption in EPA's current allowance system.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Action	04/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4253

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RIN: 2060-AI42

**3385. REVIEW NATIONAL AMBIENT
AIR QUALITY STANDARDS FOR
CARBON MONOXIDE**

Priority: Other Significant**Legal Authority:** Clean Air Act Title I**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 50

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, May 31, 2001, Clean Air Act requires reviews every five years.

Abstract: Review of the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for carbon monoxide (CO) every 5 years is mandated by the Clean Air Act. This review assesses the available scientific data about the health and environmental effects of CO and translates the science into terms that can be used in making recommendations about whether or how the standards should be changed. The last review of the CO NAAQS was completed in 1994 with a final decision

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Proposed Rule Stage

that revisions were not appropriate at that time.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/00/00	
Final Action	05/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: Undetermined

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3386. REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS FOR PARTICULATE MATTER

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 107 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2060-AI44

3387. REVISION TO THE DEFINITION OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) TO EXCLUDE TERTIARY BUTYL ACETATE

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: Clean Air Act Title I

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 51.100(s)

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The definition of VOC is proposed to be revised to add tertiary butyl acetate to the list of negligibly reactive compounds. This is a deregulatory action that will remove tertiary butyl acetate from the necessity to be controlled as a VOC in SIPs for attaining the ozone standard. This is not expected to have a significant impact on small businesses or local governments.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Action	04/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 4254

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RIN: 2060-AI45

3388. STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR SMALL MUNICIPAL WASTE COMBUSTION UNITS

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7509 CAA sec 129

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 60

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 direct the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set standards of performance and emission guidelines for new and existing municipal waste combustors under Sections 111 and 129; to base these standards and guidelines on maximum achievable control technology; and to include emission limits for particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen chloride, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, mercury, lead, cadmium, and dioxins and dibenzofurans. The standards for large municipal waste combustors were adopted in 1995. This rule would establish standards for small MWC units.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Action	03/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4243

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RIN: 2060-AI51

3389. • REVISION OF SCHEDULE FOR STANDARDS UNDER SECTION 112 OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT

Priority: Info./Admin./Other

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412 Clean Air Act sec 112

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Section 112 of the Clean Air Act requires the EPA to publish a list of major and area source categories which emit one or more of the hazardous air pollutants listed in section 112. An initial list of source categories was finalized in July 1992, and contained 174 categories. Section 112 further requires the Agency to prioritize the listed categories such that standards are promulgated for 40 source categories within 2 years of enactment, 25% of all initially listed categories within 4 years, 50% within 7 years, and 100% within 10 years. The schedule for the promulgation of emissions standards was published in December 1993.

This action revises the list of source categories and the corresponding schedule for emission standards. This is in accordance with the statute, which requires the Agency to periodically amend the list in response to public comment or new information, and no less often than every eight years. The list was last updated on February 12, 1998 and the schedule was last updated on May 17, 1999.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Notice	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Proposed Rule Stage

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Agency, Air and Radiation, MD-13
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HAZARDOUS POLLUTANTS FROM
MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR
VEHICLE FUELS****Priority:** Other Significant**Legal Authority:** PL 101-549 sec
202(l)(2)**CFR Citation:** Not Yet Determined**Legal Deadline:** NPRM, Judicial, April
28, 1999. Final, Judicial, december 22,
2000.**Abstract:** This action will: (1) describe
the hazardous air pollutants emitted
from motor vehicles and motor vehicle
fuels; (2) discuss the Agency's existing
and planned emission control programs
to reduce emissions of these pollutants;
and (3) explore the need for additional
controls. Any additional control
programs will be undertaken and tiered
separately from this action.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	04/00/00	
Final Rule	12/00/00	

**Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4285**Agency Contact:** Jean Marie Revelt,
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Email: revelt.jean-marie@epa.gov**RIN:** 2060-AI55**3391. • TRANSPORTATION
CONFORMITY AMENDMENTS:
RESPONSE TO MARCH 2, 1999,
COURT DECISION****Regulatory Plan:** This entry is Seq. No.
108 in Part II of this issue of the
Federal Register.**RIN:** 2060-AI56**3392. • AREA SOURCE TITLE V
OPERATING PERMIT DEFERRALS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq.**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63.320; 40 CFR
63.340; 40 CFR 63.360; 40 CFR 63.468;
40 CFR 63.541**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** These amendments to the
National Emission Standards for
Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP;
Part 63) for ethylene oxide sterilizers
(subpart O), dry cleaning facilities
(subpart M), halogenated solvent
cleaning (subpart T), chromium plating
(subpart N), and secondary lead
smelting (subpart X) would continue
the existing deferral for area sources
affected by these subparts from the
need to obtain Parts 70 or 71 operating
permits. The deferrals would extend for
5 years, until December 9, 2005.
Without these amendments, area
sources would become subject to Part
70 or 71 permitting. This amendment
is an administrative action and would
have no impact on the enforcement and
implementation of the NESHAP
themselves. There are no compliance
costs associated with this action.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Action	01/00/00	

**Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State,
Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4272**Agency Contact:** Rick Colyer,
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RIN: 2060-AI58**3393. • DECISION ON A PETITION
FROM THE TERRITORY OF
AMERICAN SAMOA TO BE
EXEMPTED FROM THE GASOLINE
ANTI-DUMPING REGULATIONS.****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7625-1(a)(1)
CAAA**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 80.90 to 80.130**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** EPA will decide whether to
grant American Samoa's petition to be
exempted from meeting the regulations
at 40 CFR 80 that require all
conventional gasoline sold in the U.S.
to not be more polluting than it was
in 1990—called the “gasoline anti-
dumping regulations.” These
regulations were promulgated to
prevent gasoline refiners and
distributors from “dumping” pollutants
into conventional gasoline that are
prohibited in the manufacture of
reformulated gasoline. American Samoa
(and other U.S. territories) are allowed
under Clean Air Act (CAA) section
325(a) to petition the Administrator for
exemption from certain CAA
requirements if such compliance is not
feasible or is unreasonable due to
unique geographical, meteorological, or
economic factors of such territory, or
other local factors deemed significant.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	

**Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State,
Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4333**Agency Contact:** Marilyn W. McCall,
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Phone: 202 564-9035**RIN:** 2060-AI60

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Proposed Rule Stage

3394. • NATIONAL VOC EMISSION STANDARDS FOR CONSUMER PRODUCTS; PROPOSED AMENDMENTS**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 59**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** Amendments to the consumer products rule are being proposed to clarify and correct the rule.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Action	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 43

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RIN: 2060-AI62**3395. • NATIONAL VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND EMISSION STANDARD FOR ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS; PROPOSED AMENDMENTS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 59 (Revision)**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** Amendments to the architectural coatings rule are being proposed to clarify and correct the rule.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Action	To Be Determined	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions**Government Levels Affected:** Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4287

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RIN: 2060-AI63**3396. • NESHAP FOR THE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING INDUSTRY; AMENDMENTS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7412 CAAA 112**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** NPRM, Judicial, March 1, 1995.

Final, Statutory, November 15, 1994.

Abstract: The amendments will clarify the rule and ensure it reflects the EPA's intent.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/00/00	
Final Action	09/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 431

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RIN: 2060-AI66**3397. • HEAVY-DUTY ENGINE EMISSION STANDARDS AND DIESEL FUEL SULFUR CONTROL REQUIREMENTS****Regulatory Plan:** This entry is Seq. No. 109 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.**RIN:** 2060-AI69**3398. • REGULATION OF FUELS AND FUEL ADDITIVES: EXTENSION OF REFORMULATED GASOLINE PROGRAM TO THE KANSAS CITY, KS FORMER OZONE NONATTAINMENT AREA****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** Not Yet Determined**CFR Citation:** Not Yet Determined**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** EPA is issuing a notice of proposed rulemaking to revise the reformulated gasoline (RFG) regulations to include the Kansas City, KS former ozone nonattainment area in the federal RFG program.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4356

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RIN: 2060-AI70**3399. • PETITIONS TO DELIST HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (E.G., MEK, EGBE, METHANOL, AND MIBK) FROM SECTION 112(B)(1) OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** Clean Air Act Section 112(b)(3)**CFR Citation:** Not Yet Determined**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** The Agency has received 4 petitions to remove certain pollutants (i.e., methanol, methyl ethyl ketone,

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Proposed Rule Stage

ethylene glycol butyl ether, and methyl isobutyl ketone) from the list of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) under Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act. The Agency must review the petitions and either grant or deny the petition within 18 months of the date the complete petition was received. If the Agency grants a petition, a notice of proposed rulemaking will be published in the Federal Register, allowing the opportunity for public comment. If the Agency denies a petition, a notice of denial will be published in the Federal Register providing an explanation for such denial. If the Agency accepts a petition and ultimately removes the pollutant from the HAP list then sources emitting such pollutants would not be required to meet MACT emissions standards for the pollutant. If on the other hand, the Agency denies the petition, then MACT standards would be issued as currently planned under Section 112(c) and 112(d) of the Clean Air Act for sources emitting such pollutants.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/00/00	
Final Action	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: Undetermined

Additional Information: SAN No. 4313

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RIN: 2060-AI72

3400. • PROTECTION OF STRATOSPHERIC OZONE: ALLOCATION OF 2000 ESSENTIAL-USE ALLOWANCES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7414; 42 USC 7601; 42 USC 7671-7671(q)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 82

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, January 1, 2000, Allocations for the

year 2000 must be published in the Federal Register by this date.

Abstract: This proposed rule will set essential-use allowances for 2000 under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Protocol). Essential-use allowances permit a person to obtain controlled ozone-depleting substances, such as chloroflourocarbons (CFCs), as an exemption to the January 1, 1996 regulatory phaseout of production and import. Essential-use allowances are allocated to a person for exempted production or importation of a specific quantity of a controlled substance solely for the designated essential purpose.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/02/99	64 FR 59141
Comment Period End	12/02/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 4318

Sectors Affected: 325412
Pharmaceutical Preparation
Manufacturing; 927 Space Research and Technology

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RIN: 2060-AI73

3401. • TRANSPORTATION CONFORMITY AMENDMENT: DELETION OF GRACE PERIOD

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401-7671q

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 93.102(d)

Legal Deadline: Final, Judicial, December 31, 1999.

Abstract: This action would delete a provision of the transportation conformity rule that was overturned by the U.S. Court of Appeals. In 1995, EPA amended the conformity rule so that new nonattainment areas would have a one-year grace period before transportation conformity began applying. In 1997, the court overturned this grace period. This action would formally delete the provision from the transportation conformity rule in

compliance with the court ruling. In addition, this action will discuss some issues that we raised in a Petition for Reconsideration of the original transportation conformity rule (finalized November 24, 1993). This action would not change the conformity rule in response to these issues. EPA is required by court settlement to finalize this action by December 31, 1999. EPA entered into settlement in 1998 in response to litigation by the Environmental Defense Fund. This action will have no practical impact for areas that are subject to conformity, because the provision that will be deleted was overturned—and therefore has not been implemented—since 1997. Transportation conformity is a Clean Air Act requirement for transportation plans, programs, and projects to conform to state air quality plans. Conformity to a state air quality plan means that transportation activities will not produce new air quality violations, worsen existing violations, or delay timely attainment of the national ambient air quality standards.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Action	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4352

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RIN: 2060-AI76

3402. • AMENDMENTS TO THE AEROSPACE MANUFACTURING AND REWORK FACILITIES NESHAP FOR THE HAP AND VOC CONTENT LIMITS FOR PRIMER OPERATIONS AND STAY OF COMPLIANCE.

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63.745(c)(1)-(2)

Legal Deadline: None

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Abstract: This rule was promulgated on September 1, 1995 with an initial compliance date of September 1, 1998. EPA granted compliance extensions; however these extensions will expire September 1, 1999. This proposal would stay the compliance date of the substantive and associated compliance assurance requirements for the organic HAP content and VOC content levels for primer applications operations. This proposed stay would remain in effect until the date we amend the rule, at which point we would publish new compliance dates for these requirements. Based on recent information submitted to the us by one of the commercial aircraft manufacturers, expressing significant technical concerns about the ability to achieve the primer coating content standard for commercial exterior primers, we are proposing amendments to the Aerospace National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) that will change the organic HAP and VOC level content standard related to the use of commercial exterior primers.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM Stay of Compliance	11/00/99	
Final Rule Stay of Compliance	11/00/99	
NPRM Amendment	11/00/99	
Final Rule Amendment	02/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 4353

Sectors Affected: 336411 Aircraft Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AI77

3403. • NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES - PHARMACEUTICALS PRODUCTION; PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412

CFR Citation: 40 CFR part 63

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The final rule was promulgated on September 21, 1998. On November 20, 1998, a petition to review the final rule was filed by the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers Association with the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. This action proposes amendments to the rule per the settlement agreement. The amendments include several clarifications, changes to key definitions, changes to the alternative standard requirements, and changes in the administrative requirements. There are no anticipated incremental impacts due to these amendments, in fact, the impacts of the rule have been reduced due to the streamlining of the monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Action	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 4354

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RIN: 2060-AI78

3404. • PROPOSED RULE TO AMEND SUBPART H, 40 CFR PART 61 FOR EMISSIONS OF RADIONUCLIDES OTHER THAN RADON FROM DOE FACILITIES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: PL 95-95; 42 USC 7412 CAAA 112(g) or (q)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 61.93(a); 40 CFR 61.93(b)(2)(ii)

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Abstract: Section 112(g) of the Clean Air Act Amendments requires reviewing existing standards and revising if appropriate to comply with emission standards under CAAA. This is mandatory for Subpart H and must be reviewed by the year 2000. Therefore, at this time, Subpart H has been reviewed and determined that two necessary changes need to be made because of advancements in science and technology. The changes are as follows in the 40 CFR 61, Sections 61.93(a) and 61.93(b)(2)(ii): Section 61.93(a) to state: "To determine compliance with the standard radionuclide emissions shall be determined and effective dose equivalent values to members of the public calculated using EPA approved sampling procedures, computer models or other procedures for which EPA has granted prior approval." This new statement would eliminate actually stating the names of any computer models, as how Subpart H is written now. Section 61.93(b)(2)(ii) to state: "The effluent stream shall be directly monitored continuously with an in-line detector or representative samples of the effluent stream shall be withdrawn continuously from the sampling site following the guidance presented in ANSIN13.1-1999 "Guide to Sampling Airborne Radioactive Materials in Nuclear Facilities" (including the guidance presented in appendix A of ANSIN13.1; incorporated by reference Section 61.18) [Note: some Grandfather language will appear as well]. Currently, Subpart H cites ANSIN13.1-1969 as the sampling guide to use. This document is 30 years old and scientifically outdated. ANSIN13.1-1999 has been approved and would be most appropriate to replace ANSIN13.1-1969 in Subpart H at this time.

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Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/00	
Final Action	05/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4273

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RIN: 2060-AI81**3405. • NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARD FOR OZONE - CORRECTIONS NOTICE****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7409; 42 USC 7601(a)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 50.9 (a)**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This action corrects the Code of Federal Regulations to include an alternative pollutant-monitoring method that was inadvertently left out when the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone were revised in 1979. This amendment will assure that States have the flexibility in choice of monitoring methods that was originally intended.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Notice	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4304

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RIN: 2060-AI86**3406. • DEVELOPMENT OF REFERENCE METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF SOURCE EMISSIONS OF FILTERABLE FINE PARTICULATE MATTER AS PM2.5****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7410**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 51 App M**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: Under this action, EPA is initiating the publication of a reference test method that can be used to quantify that portion of particulate matter emissions that are solid at stack conditions and are equal to or less than 2.5 uM in aerodynamic diameter. This test method is to be used in conjunction with existing and future reference methods which are designed to quantify condensable particulate and particulate precursors. Condensable particulate is that portion of particulate matter emissions that are gaseous at stack conditions but which quickly condense to a solid form when released to the atmosphere. Particulate precursors are gaseous compounds which become solids as a result of chemical reactions in the atmosphere. This test method supports the amended National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for particulate matter which was promulgated on July 18, 1997. The NAAQS was revised by adding new standards for particulate of 2.5 uM aerodynamic diameter. An important foundation element of State efforts to attain the NAAQS will be the development of reliable inventories of baseline particulate and particulate precursor emissions. The emission inventories developed should be based upon credible source tests of individual facilities or emission factors developed from credible source tests. At the present time there is no reference test method available for quantifying the filterable particulate matter of 2.5 uM aerodynamic diameter from emission sources.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Action	08/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4306

Sectors Affected: 21231 Stone Mining and Quarrying; 221112 Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation; 3212 Veneer, Plywood and Engineered Wood Product Manufacturing; 32411 Petroleum Refineries; 3251 Basic Chemical Manufacturing; 327 Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing; 3311 Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing; 3313 Alumina and Aluminum Production and Processing; 3314 Nonferrous Metal (except Aluminum) Production and Processing; 3315 Foundries

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RIN: 2060-AI87**3407. • INSPECTION MAINTENANCE PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL FACILITIES; AMENDMENT TO THE FINAL RULE****Priority:** Other Significant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq; 23 USC 101**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 51 (revision); 40 CFR 93 (new)**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has had oversight and policy development authority for Inspection and Maintenance (I/M) programs since the passage of the Clean Air Act (CAA) in 1970. The 1977 amendments to the CAA mandated I/M for certain areas with long-term air quality problems and the 1990 amendments set forth standards for implementation of I/M programs. EPA used the statutory requirements of the Act, including I/M requirements for Federal facilities, to promulgate regulations which states would use in the development of their I/M State Implementation Plans (SIPs). Those rule requirements effectively gave states certain authorities over the

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Federal government. The Department of Justice has now ruled that Federal sovereign immunity was not fully waived under the CAA for those requirements and EPA should amend its rule to remove the requirement that states include those elements in their SIPs. EPA is proposing to: 1) Amend the Federal facilities I/M requirements by removing that section. 2) Correct existing I/M SIP approval actions which include these elements. 3) Establish new Federal facilities I/M program requirements which Federal Facilities in I/M program areas must meet in order to comply with the Act. 4) Designate for each state which section of the Act Federal agencies must comply with based on how that state promulgated its I/M regulations. These changes will have minimal to no impact on the states as no new requirements are being created. The states are under no obligation, legal or otherwise, to modify existing SIPs meeting the previously applicable requirements as a result of this action, nor will emissions reduction credit be affected. However, the changes will clarify for affected Federal facilities what they must do to meet the CAA requirements by establishing new regulations per those requirements.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4348

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RIN: 2060-AI88

3408. • REGULATION OF FUELS AND FUEL ADDITIVES: REFORMULATED GASOLINE ADJUSTMENT

Priority: Other Significant**Legal Authority:** Not Yet Determined**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 80.45**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The proposed regulation would allow CO reductions (associated with oxygen in the gasoline above 2.0 wt %) to be used to offset increases in VOC emissions. The change would allow gasoline that has ethanol as an oxygenate to have a slightly higher Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP), which would alleviate some cost burdens for complying with Phase II of the RFG program. The change would therefore address the concern of the ethanol industry that such gasoline would otherwise be "locked out" of the market.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4358

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RIN: 2060-AI89

3409. • PROPOSED RULE TO AMEND SUBPART H, 40 CFR PART 61 FOR EMISSIONS OF RADIONUCLIDES OTHER THAN RADON FROM DOE FACILITIES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** PL 95-95; 42 USC 7412 CAAA 112(g) or (q)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 61.93(a); 40 CFR 61.93(b)(2)(ii)**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: Abstract: Section 112(g) of the Clean Air Act Amendments requires reviewing existing standards and revising if appropriate to comply with emission standards under CAAA. This is mandatory for Subpart H and must be reviewed by the year 2000.

Therefore, at this time, Subpart H has been reviewed and determined that two necessary changes need to be made because of advancements in science and technology. The changes are as follows in the 40 CFR 61, Sections 61.93(a) and 61.93(b)(2)(ii): Section 61.93(a) to state: "To determine compliance with the standard radionuclide emissions shall be determined and effective dose equivalent values to members of the public calculated using EPA approved sampling procedures, computer models or other procedures for which EPA has granted prior approval." This new statement would eliminate actually stating the names of any computer models, as how Subpart H is written now. Section 61.93(b)(2)(ii) to state: "The effluent stream shall be directly monitored continuously with an in-line detector or representative samples of the effluent stream shall be withdrawn continuously from the sampling site following the guidance presented in ANSIN13.1-1999 "Guide to Sampling Airborne Radioactive Materials in Nuclear Facilities" (including the guidance presented in appendix A of ANSIN13.1; incorporated by reference Section 61.18) [Note: some Grandfather language will appear as well]. Currently, Subpart H cites ANSIN13.1-1969 as the sampling guide to use. This document is 30 years old and scientifically outdated. ANSIN13.1-1999 has been approved and would be most appropriate to replace ANSIN13.1-1969 in Subpart H at this time.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/00	
Final Action	05/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4273

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3410. • NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARD FOR OZONE - CORRECTIONS NOTICE**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7409; 42 USC 7601(a)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 50.9 (a)**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This action corrects the Code of Federal Regulations to include an alternative pollutant-monitoring method that was inadvertently left out when the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone were revised in 1979. This amendment will assure that States have the flexibility in choice of monitoring methods that was originally intended.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Notice	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4304

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RIN: 2060-AI95**3411. • DEVELOPMENT OF REFERENCE METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF SOURCE EMISSIONS OF FILTERABLE FINE PARTICULATE MATTER AS PM_{2.5}****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7410**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 51 App M**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: Under this action, EPA is initiating the publication of a reference test method that can be used to quantify that portion of particulate matter emissions that are solid at stack conditions and are equal to or less than 2.5 μm in aerodynamic diameter. This test method is to be used in

conjunction with existing and future reference methods which are designed to quantify condensable particulate and particulate precursors. Condensable particulate is that portion of particulate matter emissions that are gaseous at stack conditions but which quickly condense to a solid form when released to the atmosphere. Particulate precursors are gaseous compounds which become solids as a result of chemical reactions in the atmosphere. This test method supports the amended National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for particulate matter which was promulgated on July 18, 1997. The NAAQS was revised by adding new standards for particulate of 2.5 μm aerodynamic diameter. An important foundation element of State efforts to attain the NAAQS will be the development of reliable inventories of baseline particulate and particulate precursor emissions. The emission inventories developed should be based upon credible source tests of individual facilities or emission factors developed from credible source tests. At the present time there is no reference test method available for quantifying the filterable particulate matter of 2.5 μm aerodynamic diameter from emission sources.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Action	08/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4306

Sectors Affected: 21231 Stone Mining and Quarrying; 221112 Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation; 3212 Veneer, Plywood and Engineered Wood Product Manufacturing; 32411 Petroleum Refineries; 3251 Basic Chemical Manufacturing; 327 Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing; 3311 Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing; 3313 Alumina and Aluminum Production and Processing; 3314 Nonferrous Metal (except Aluminum) Production and Processing; 3315 Foundries

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RIN: 2060-AI96

3412. • INSPECTION MAINTENANCE PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL FACILITIES; AMENDMENT TO THE FINAL RULE**Priority:** Other, Significant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq; 23 USC 101**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 51 (revision); 40 CFR 93 (new)**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has had oversight and policy development authority for Inspection and Maintenance (I/M) programs since the passage of the Clean Air Act (CAA) in 1970. The 1977 amendments to the CAA mandated I/M for certain areas with long-term air quality problems and the 1990 amendments set forth standards for implementation of I/M programs. EPA used the statutory requirements of the Act, including I/M requirements for Federal facilities, to promulgate regulations which states would use in the development of their I/M State Implementation Plans (SIPs). Those rule requirements effectively gave states certain authorities over the Federal government. The Department of Justice has now ruled that Federal sovereign immunity was not fully waived under the CAA for those requirements and EPA should amend its rule to remove the requirement that states include those elements in their SIPs. EPA is proposing to: 1) Amend the Federal facilities I/M requirements by removing that section. 2) Correct existing I/M SIP approval actions which include these elements. 3) Establish new Federal facilities I/M program requirements which Federal Facilities in I/M program areas must meet in order to comply with the Act. 4) Designate for each state which section of the Act Federal agencies must comply with based on how that state promulgated its I/M regulations. These changes will have minimal to no impact on the states as no new

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requirements are being created. The states are under no obligation, legal or otherwise, to modify existing SIPs meeting the previously applicable requirements as a result of this action, nor will emissions reduction credit be affected. However, the changes will clarify for affected Federal facilities what they must do to meet the CAA requirements by establishing new regulations per those requirements.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4348

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3413. • REGULATION OF FUELS AND FUEL ADDITIVES: REFORMULATED GASOLINE ADJUSTMENT**Priority:** Other, Significant**Legal Authority:** Not Yet Determined**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 80.45**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The proposed regulation would allow CO reductions (associated with oxygen in the gasoline above 2.0 wt %) to be used to offset increases in VOC emissions. The change would allow gasoline that has ethanol as an oxygenate to have a slightly higher Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP), which would alleviate some cost burdens for complying with Phase II of the RFG program. The change would therefore address the concern of the ethanol

industry that such gasoline would otherwise be “locked out” of the market.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4358

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RIN: 2060-AI98

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3414. • LIST OF REGULATED SUBSTANCES AND THRESHOLDS FOR ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION; PROPOSED AMENDMENT; FLAMMABLE HYDROCARBON FUEL EXEMPTION**Priority:** Other Significant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7412(r)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 68 (Revision)**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: EPA proposed to modify the list of regulated substances and threshold quantities rule promulgated under section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act. EPA proposed 67,000 pounds or less of a listed flammable hydrocarbon fuel (propane, butane, ethane, propylene, methane) be exempt from threshold quantity determination when handled in a process that is not manufacturing the fuel or connected to, or co-located with another covered process at the facility. This rule change is meant to provide relief to fuel users such as farms, hospitals, restaurants, hotels, etc. EPA also issued an interim stay of the effective date of the Risk

Management Program rule as it applies to flammable hydrocarbon fuels, including propane, butane, ethane, propylene, and methane in quantities no greater than 67,000 pounds in a process.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Final Rule	05/28/99	64 FR 29167
Administrative Stay of Effectiveness		
NPRM	05/28/99	64 FR 29171
Final Action See additional information.	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4291

EPA will be doing a rule that will impact this rulemaking effort. See RIN 2050-AE74, SAN 4302.

Sectors Affected: 111 Crop Production; 523 Securities, Commodity Contracts

and Other Intermediation and Related Activities; 722 Foodservices and Drinking Places; 112 Animal Production

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RIN: 2050-AE72

3415. NEW SOURCE REVIEW (NSR) REFORM

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 125 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2060-AE11

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3416. NONROAD SPARK-IGNITION ENGINES AT OR BELOW 19 KILOWATTS (25 HORSEPOWER) (PHASE 2)

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 126 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2060-AE29

3417. NESHAP: MANUFACTURING OF AMINO AND PHENOLIC RESINS (POLYMERS AND RESINS GROUP III)

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 1997.

Abstract: Section 112 of the amended Clean Air Act requires development of emission standards for all major sources, and selected area sources, emitting any of the 188 hazardous air pollutants listed in section 112(b) of the Act. Amino, and phenolic resins productions have been listed as categories of major sources based on documented emissions of phenol and/or formaldehyde. The purpose of the NESHAP for the Manufacturing of Amino and Phenolic Resins (Polymers and Resins Group III) project is to initiate the regulatory process for sources engaged in the production of amino, and phenolic resins, and to ultimately develop a NESHAP based on candidate Maximum Achievable Control Technology.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/14/98	63 FR 68831
Final Action	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 3228

Sectors Affected: 325211 Plastics Material and Resin Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AE36

3418. NESHAP: PHOSPHATE FERTILIZERS PRODUCTION

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412 CAAA sec 112

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 1997, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

Abstract: EPA is required to publish an initial list of all categories of major and area sources of the hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) listed in section 112(b) of the CAAA and, to establish dates for the promulgation of emission standards for each of the listed categories of HAP emission sources and develop emission standards for each source of HAPs so that the schedule is met. The standards are to be technology-based and are to require the maximum degree of emission reduction determined to be achievable by the Administrator. The Agency has determined that the phosphate fertilizer production industry emits several of the 189 HAPs listed in section 112(b) of the CAAA. The purpose of this action is to pursue a regulatory development program that would ensure that emission standards may be proposed and promulgated for this industry.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/27/96	61 FR 68430
Final Action	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3304

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RIN: 2060-AE44

3419. NESHAP: PRIMARY COPPER SMELTING

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412 CAAA sec 112

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: The primary copper smelting industry is known to emit a number of the hazardous air pollutants listed in section 112 of the Clean Air Act. The industry is comprised of seven smelters located in four states. All have extensive control systems for oxides of sulfur and HAPs. However, fugitive emissions may cause several smelters to exceed major source levels.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	04/20/98	63 FR 19582
Final Action	06/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 334

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RIN: 2060-AE46

3420. NESHAP: SECONDARY ALUMINUM INDUSTRY

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Judicial, December 15, 1999.

Abstract: The Clean Air Act requires EPA to publish an initial list of all categories of major and area sources of the hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) listed in section 112(b) of the Act, to publish a schedule establishing a date

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for the promulgation of emission standards for each of the listed categories of HAP emission sources, and develop emission standards for each source of HAPs such that the schedule is met. The standards are to be technology-based and are to require the maximum degree of emission reduction determined to be achievable by the Administrator. The Agency has determined that the secondary aluminum industry may reasonably be anticipated to emit several of the 188 HAPs listed in section 112(b) of the Act. As a consequence, the source category is included on the initial list of HAP emitting categories and is on the list of categories scheduled for standards promulgation within seven years of enactment of the Act. The purpose of this action is to pursue a regulatory development program that would help to ensure that emission standards may be promulgated. Emission standards for this category were proposed on February 11, 1999.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/11/99	64 FR 6946
Final Action	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3078

Sectors Affected: 331314 Secondary Smelting and Alloying of Aluminum

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RIN: 2060-AE77

3421. NSPS: SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY - WASTEWATER (FINAL) & AMEND. TO APPENDIX C OF PART 63 & APPENDIX J OF PART 61

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: CAAA

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 60

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This rule will develop a new source performance standard to control air emissions of volatile organic compounds from wastewater treatment operations of the synthetic chemical manufacturing industry.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	09/12/94	59 FR 46780
Supp NPRM-1st	10/11/95	60 FR 52889
Supp NPRM-2nd	12/09/98	63 FR 67988
Appendix J to Part 60		
Final Action	04/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is a statutory requirement. There is a paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 338

Sectors Affected: 3251 Basic Chemical Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AE94

3422. NESHAP: PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS (POTW)

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412(e)(5) CAAA sec 112(e)(5); 42 USC 7412(n)(3) CAAA sec 112(n)(3)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Judicial, October 15, 1999.

Abstract: This rule will specify maximum achievable control technology for publicly owned treatment works (POTW), also known as sewage/wastewater treatment plants, or water reclamation facilities. Hazardous air pollutant emissions from the headworks, primary and secondary treatment, solids handling, and other

operations will be considered in developing the rule.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/01/98	63 FR 66084
Final Action	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local

Additional Information: SAN No. 3377

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RIN: 2060-AF26

3423. NESHAP: PETROLEUM REFINERIES—FCC UNITS, REFORMERS AND SULFUR PLANTS

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq; PL 101-549 104 Stat. 2399

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Judicial, November 15, 1999.

Abstract: Title III of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 requires EPA to develop national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAPs). EPA promulgated NESHAP rules for petroleum refineries on August 18, 1995 (RIN 2060-AD94). This action covers three process vents not covered under RIN 2060-AD94. These are the catalyst regeneration vents from fluid catalytic cracking units (FCCU) and catalytic reformers and the tail gas vents from sulfur recovery plants.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	09/11/98	63 FR 48889
Final Action	05/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: None

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RIN: 2060-AF28**3424. IMPLEMENTATION OF OZONE AND PARTICULATE MATTER (PM) NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (NAAQS) AND REGIONAL HAZE REGULATIONS****Regulatory Plan:** This entry is Seq. No. 127 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.**RIN:** 2060-AF34**3425. PROTECTION OF STRATOSPHERIC OZONE: SUPPLEMENTAL RULE REGARDING A RECYCLING STANDARD UNDER SECTION 608****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq CAA sec 608**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 82(F)**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This rule will amend the recordkeeping aspects of the technician certification program, clarify aspects of a sales restriction, and adopt an updated version of ARI standard 740. The rule will also clarify the distinction between major and non-major repairs and amend several definitions including small appliances. The rule also addresses the transfers of unreclaimed refrigerant between majority-owned and majority-controlled subsidiaries.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM 1	02/29/96	61 FR 7858
NPRM	11/01/96	61 FR 56493
Final Action	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3556

Additional SANs 3895, 3896. This rule will address a potential adoption of a more flexible method for cleaning refrigerants for refrigerant transferred between appliances with different ownership with a potential adoption of a 3rd party certification program for labs.

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RIN: 2060-AF36**3426. PROTECTION OF STRATOSPHERIC OZONE: REFRIGERANT RECYCLING RULE AMENDMENT TO INCLUDE SUBSTITUTE REFRIGERANTS****Priority:** Other Significant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7671(g) CAA sec 608; 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 82(F)**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This action would facilitate fulfillment of the statutory mandate to apply the venting prohibition to substitute refrigerants. The action would provide regulations covering recovery/recycling equipment, recovery/recycling practices, and applicable certifications that would be required to accomplish compliance with the venting prohibition. Requirements would parallel those of the current section 608 regulations, expanding applicability, where appropriate, to substitute refrigerants.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	06/11/98	63 FR 32044
Final Action	01/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 356**Agency Contact:** Julius Banks, Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation, 6205J, 401 M Street SW, Washington, DC 20460

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RIN: 2060-AF37**3427. SOURCE SPECIFIC FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR NAVAJO GENERATING STATION; FOUR CORNERS POWER PLANT****Priority:** Other Significant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 1740**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 60**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: EPA proposes to federalize standards from the Arizona and New Mexico State Implementation Plans (SIPS) applicable to the Four Corners Plant, respectively. Where necessary, EPA's proposed emission standards modify the standards extracted from the States' regulatory programs to ensure comprehensive emission control and Federal consistency.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	09/08/99	64 FR 48731
Final Action	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 356**Agency Contact:** Douglas McDaniel, Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation, Region09, San Francisco, CA 94105-3901
Phone: 415 744-1246Colleen McKaughan, Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation
Phone: 520 498-0118**RIN:** 2060-AF42**3428. METHODS FOR MEASUREMENT OF VISIBLE EMISSIONS—ADDITION OF METHODS 203A, 203B, AND 203C TO APPENDIX M OF PART 51****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401(b)(1); 42 USC 7410; 42 USC 7470 to 7479; 42 USC 7501 to 7508; 42 USC 7601(a)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 51**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This rulemaking adds Test Methods 203A, 203B, and 203C to 40 CFR part 51, appendix M (entitled Example Test Methods for State Implementation Plans). These methods

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describe procedures for estimating the opacity of visible emissions. States have requested that EPA promulgate these methods so that they can use them in State Implementation Plans in enforcing visible emissions regulations from Stationary Sources.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/22/93	58 FR 61639
Final Action	01/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 2915

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RIN: 2060-AF83

3429. FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (FIP) TO CONTROL EMISSIONS FROM SOURCES LOCATED ON THE FORT HALL INDIAN RESERVATION

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: CAA, title I

CFR Citation: Not Yet Determined

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA will propose Federal rulemaking for sources located on the Reservation to implement the intent of the Clean Air Act (CAA) title I program to bring about attainment of the PM-10 NAAQS both on and off the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/12/99	64 FR 7307
Final Action	07/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3637

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RIN: 2060-AF84

3430. PROTECTION OF STRATOSPHERIC OZONE: UPDATE OF THE SUBSTITUTES LIST UNDER THE SIGNIFICANT NEW ALTERNATIVES POLICY (SNAP) PROGRAM

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7414; 42 USC 7601; 42 USC 7671(k) CAA sec 612

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 9; 40 CFR 82

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Section 612 of the Clean Air Act requires EPA to identify alternatives to Class I and II ozone depleting substances and to publish lists of acceptable and unacceptable substitutes. Producers of substitutes must notify EPA at least 90 days before alternatives are introduced into interstate commerce. Unlike acceptable alternatives (see Notices), substitutes which are deemed by EPA to be unacceptable or acceptable subject to use restrictions must go through notice and comment rulemaking. Substitute lists are updated intermittently depending on the volume of notifications.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	01/16/92	57 FR 1984
NPRM	05/12/93	58 FR 28094
Final Rule	03/18/94	59 FR 13044
Notice 1	08/26/94	59 FR 44240
NPRM 1	09/26/94	59 FR 49108
Notice 2	01/13/95	60 FR 3318
Final Rule 1	06/13/95	60 FR 31092
Notice 3	07/28/95	60 FR 38729
NPRM 2	10/02/95	60 FR 51383
Notice 4	02/08/96	61 FR 4736
NPRM 3	05/22/96	61 FR 25604
Final Rule 2	05/22/96	61 FR 25585
Notice 5	09/05/96	61 FR 47012
Final Rule 3	10/16/96	61 FR 54030
Notice 6	03/10/97	62 FR 10700
NPRM 4	05/21/97	62 FR 27874
Notice 7	06/03/97	62 FR 30275
NPRM 5	02/03/98	63 FR 5491
Notice 8	02/24/98	63 FR 9151
Notice 9	05/22/98	63 FR 28251
Interim Final Rule 7	01/26/99	64 FR 3861
Interim Final Rule 8	01/26/99	64 FR 3865
NPRM 6	02/18/99	64 FR 8038
ANPRM 9	02/18/99	64 FR 8043
Final Rule 5	04/28/99	64 FR 22981
Notice 10	06/08/99	64 FR 30410
Final Rule 6	11/00/99	
Notice 11	11/00/99	
NPRM 9	03/00/00	
Final Rule 9	01/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3525

(Generic SAN)

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RIN: 2060-AG12

3431. SERVICE INFORMATION AVAILABILITY

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7521(m)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 86

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This rule will require manufacturers of automobiles to provide necessary information needed to make use of emission control diagnostic systems as well as that needed to make emission-related diagnosis and repairs by any person engaged in the repairing or servicing of motor vehicles or motor vehicle engines. This will allow independent service repair garages, individual owners, parts manufacturers, etc., to have access to emission control information to better service automobiles and ensure clean air compliance requirements.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3741

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RIN: 2060-AG13

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

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3432. AMENDMENTS FOR TESTING AND MONITORING PROVISIONS TO PART 60, PART 61, AND PART 63**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401; 42 USC 7410 to 7412; 42 USC 7414; 42 USC 7416**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 60; 40 CFR 61; 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This rulemaking will amend the emission test methods and performance specifications in appendices A and B of part 60, appendix B of part 61, and appendix A of part 63 by revising the method format to conform with Environmental Monitoring Management Council (EMMC) guidelines. Conformance to the guidelines will promote consistency among inter-program methods. In addition, minor technical and printing errors in the methods will be corrected. Similar errors in various subparts of part 60 will also be corrected. Performance specification 15 is also being proposed in this rulemaking.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/27/97	62 FR 45369
Final Action	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3743

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RIN: 2060-AG21**3433. AMENDMENT TO STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES; MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (PS-1)****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** CAA sec 111**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 60**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This action proposes to clarify and update requirements for source owners and operators who must install and use continuous stack or duct opacity monitoring equipment. This action also proposes amendments regarding design and performance validation requirements for continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) equipment in appendix B, PS-1. These amendments to subpart A and PS-1 will not change the affected facilities' applicable emission standards or requirement to monitor. The amendments will: (1) clarify owner and operator and monitor vendor obligations, (2) reaffirm and update COMS design and performance requirements, and (3) provide EPA and affected facilities with equipment assurances for carrying out effective monitoring. The specifications shall apply to all COMS's installed or replaced after the date of promulgation. Following promulgation, a source owner, operator, or manufacturer will be subject to these performance specifications if installing a new COMS, relocating a COMS, replacing a COMS, re-certifying a COMS that has undergone substantial refurbishing, or has been specifically required to re-certify the COMS with these revisions.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/24/94	59 FR 60585
Supplemental NPRM	09/23/98	63 FR 50824
Final Action	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3744

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RIN: 2060-AG22**3434. CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL AIR RULE FOR THE SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY**

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 128 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2060-AG28**3435. NSPS: SEWAGE SLUDGE INCINERATORS****Priority:** Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401-7626**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: The Agency has decided to delist this source category because investigation has revealed that there are no major sources in this category. Instead, potential emissions standards, specifically TCDD, TCDF and co-planar PCB emissions, will be addressed under the authority of Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act. A delisting notice will be published in the first quarter of 2000.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	01/14/97	62 FR 1868
Delisting Notice	03/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local**Additional Information:** SAN No. 381**Sectors Affected:** 22132 Sewage Treatment Facilities

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RIN: 2060-AG50

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

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3436. REVISIONS TO THE REGULATION FOR APPROVAL OF STATE PROGRAMS AND DELEGATION OF FEDERAL AUTHORITIES 112(L)**Priority:** Other Significant**Reinventing Government:** This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7412 CAA Sec 112(l)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63(E)**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: Guidance in the form of rulemaking is being developed in accordance with the requirements of section 112(l) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 for the approval of State air toxic programs and the delegation of Federal authorities to the States for the implementation and enforcement of section 112 emission standards and other requirements. This regulatory document will provide some flexibility to States in the following areas: minimum requirements for EPA approval of State air toxics regulations that are equivalent to or more stringent than the Federal standards and minimum requirements for EPA approval of State air toxics programs that are equivalent to or more stringent than the Federal program. Specific issues that will be addressed include: alternative work practice standards; alternative monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting; alternative test method approval process; equivalency by permits; and mechanisms and requirements for approval of State air toxics programs. Additionally, the Partial Approval and Delegable Authorities rulemakings will be added to this rulemaking. The Partial Approval language will provide flexibility to States by allowing States to accept delegation of parts of standards. This will allow them to implement and enforce these provisions on a smaller scale. The delegable authorities rulemaking will clarify what authorities EPA has delegated to States when the part 63, subpart A, general provisions have been delegated.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/12/99	64 FR 1880
Final Action	01/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** Governmental Jurisdictions**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 382**Agency Contact:** Tom Driscoll, Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation, MD-12

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RIN: 2060-AG60**3437. ADDITION OF METHOD 207 TO APPENDIX M OF 40 CFR PART 51 METHOD FOR MEASURING ISOCYANATES IN STATIONARY SOURCE EMISSIONS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7410**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 51**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 listed certain isocyanate compounds as hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). The Agency does not have any published test methods that would measure air emissions of these isocyanate compounds from stationary sources. This action would add a validated test method to measure isocyanate emissions to appendix M of part 51. Test methods in part 51 can be adopted by any State for use in any regulation that requires the measurement of any of the isocyanate compounds on the HAP list. This action would not impose any new regulatory requirements that do not already exist. It should benefit State governments by providing them with a validated test procedure for measuring the emissions of isocyanate compounds.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/08/97	62 FR 64532
Final Action	02/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3**Agency Contact:** Gary McAlister, Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation, MD-19

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RIN: 2060-AG88**3438. ADDITION OF OPACITY METHOD TO APPENDIX M OF 40 CFR PART 51 (METHOD 203)****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7410**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 51**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This rulemaking proposes to add a method, Method 203, for the measurement of opacity from stationary sources, to appendix M (Example Test Methods for State Implementation Plans) in 40 CFR part 51. This action provides States with an instrumental test method which can be used in determining, on a continuous basis, compliance with stationary source opacity emission limitations.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	10/07/92	57 FR 46114
Final Action	04/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3958**Agency Contact:** Solomon Ricks, Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation, MD-19

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RIN: 2060-AH23**3439. NESHAP: GROUP I POLYMERS AND RESINS AND GROUP IV POLYMERS AND RESINS AND GROUP IV POLYMERS AND RESINS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63.480 to 63.506 (Revision); 40 CFR 63.1310 to 63.1335 (Revision)

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Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: During the development of the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for elastomers (Group I polymers and resins) and thermoplastics (Group IV polymers and resins) (RINs 2060-AD56 and 2060-AE37), many of the provisions contained in the Hazardous Organic NESHAP (HON) were referenced directly by these polymers and resins regulations due to similarities in processes, emission characteristics, and control technologies. On January 17, 1997, the EPA promulgated changes to the HON to remove ambiguity, to clearly convey EPA intent, and to make the rule easier to understand and implement in response to industry petitions. It is necessary to make parallel changes to the polymers and resins NESHAP; otherwise inconsistencies will exist for NESHAPs regulating similar source categories. An ANPRM was published in the Federal Register on 11/25/96 (61 FR 59849), to explain the nature of changes planned.

Subsequently, six litigants have petitioned for review of the elastomers and thermoplastics regulations. Four companies have petitioned EPA to reconsider specific provisions in the thermoplastics regulation. Revisions will be proposed to parallel HON changes and to resolve petitioners' issues. There are no impacts anticipated for small businesses or State/local/tribal governments.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	11/25/96	61 FR 59849
NPRM	03/09/99	64 FR 11559
Final Action	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 393**Sectors Affected:** 325211 Plastics Material and Resin Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AH47**3440. EXPANDED DEFINITIONS FOR ALTERNATIVE-FUELED VEHICLES AND ENGINES MEETING LOW-EMISSION VEHICLE EXHAUST EMISSION STANDARDS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 15 USC 2001; 15 USC 2002; 15 USC 2003; 15 USC 2005; 15 USC 2006; 15 USC 213; 42 USC 7521; 42 USC 7522; 42 USC 7524; 42 USC 7525; 42 USC 7541; 42 USC 7542; 42 USC 7549; 42 USC 7550; 42 USC 7552

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 86; 40 CFR 88**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This action will ease the burden of certification for both Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and after-market conversion entities. This action will, for vehicles and engines meeting LEV emission standards, broaden the definition of the term dedicated fuel system, broaden the criteria for engine families, and provide an exemption from certification fees. This action is not a deregulatory action. This action will provide another means for small business to remain active entities in supplying alternatively fueled vehicles to the market place. The above three changes are intended to reduce the cost of complying with the requirements of certification, and small business will benefit from these changes. This action will enhance the ability for the regulated industry to provide alternatively fueled vehicles to the consumer in support of the Executive Order 13031.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	07/20/98	63 FR 38767
Final Action	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 403

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RIN: 2060-AH52**3441. NESHAP: CHROMIUM ELECTROPLATING AMENDMENT****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63 (Revision)**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: Since the promulgation of the chromium electroplating NESHAP we have been informed of several sources that are experiencing difficulty in complying with the concentration limit for new sources even though they have installed and operate composite mesh pad scrubber technology similar or identical to that used as the basis for the MACT emission limit. These sources operate new state-of-the-art plating tanks not encountered during rule development which feature enclosing hoods that completely cover the surface of the plating tank. This covered tank design allows for effective capture and ventilation at substantially lower exhaust air flow rates than otherwise encountered with more conventional exterior hooding. Although these sources exceed the new source standard concentration limit of 0.015 mg/dscm, actual mass rate emissions are more than 50 percent lower than would otherwise be achieved with more conventional hooding and higher ventilation rates. The chromium electroplating standard will be amended to include this alternative type of control system.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** State**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4115

Sectors Affected: 332813 Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing and Coloring

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 RIN: 2060-AH69

3442. FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION AND RULEMAKING ON SECTION 126 PETITIONS FOR PURPOSES OF REDUCING INTERSTATE OZONE TRANSPORT

Priority: Economically Significant. Major under 5 USC 801.

Unfunded Mandates: This action may affect the private sector under PL 104-4.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7426

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 52; 40 CFR 75; 40 CFR 97

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Section 126 of the CAA allows States to petition EPA for a finding that emissions from stationary sources in other States significantly contribute to nonattainment problems in the petitioning State. If EPA approves a petition, EPA would establish Federal requirements for the sources. In April 1999, EPA finalized action on 8 petitions submitted by Northeastern States for purposes of mitigating interstate transport of NO_x, one of the main precursors of ground-level ozone. EPA determined that portions of the petitions were approvable under the 1-hour and/or 8-hour ozone standards. EPA deferred granting the approvable parts of the petitions as long as States and EPA stayed on schedule to meet the requirements of the NO_x SIP call, a rulemaking that also addresses NO_x transport. EPA committed to promulgating a NO_x trading program for sources that would be affected by section 126 findings. The April rule established certain general parameters of the trading program and also included a default remedy if EPA failed to promulgate the trading program prior to the approval of any petitions. Subsequently, two court rulings have affected the section 126 rulemaking. In one ruling, the court remanded the 8-hour standard. In a separate action, the court granted a motion to stay the NO_x SIP call SIP submission deadline. In response, EPA proposed to amend two aspects of the April 30 final rule—to decouple the approval of the petitions from the NO_x SIP call deadlines and to stay the 8-hour portion of the rule. EPA intends to issue a final rule by

the end of the year which will grant the approvable portions of the petitions with respect to the 1-hour standard, promulgate a NO_x cap-and-trade program as the control remedy, and indefinitely stay the 8-hour portion of the rule.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	04/30/98	63 FR 24058
NPRM	09/30/98	63 FR 52213
NPRM	10/21/98	63 FR 56292
Supplemental NPRM	03/03/99	64 FR 10342
Final Action	05/25/99	64 FR 28250
Interim Fin. Stay	06/24/99	64 FR 33956
NPRM Amendments	06/24/99	64 FR 33962
Final Action Amendments	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Yes

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4095

Sectors Affected: 221112 Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation

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RIN: 2060-AH88

3443. NESHAP: OFF-SITE WASTE AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS; FINAL RULE—SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT; AND NESHAP FOR OFF-SITE WASTE AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS; TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The actions will amend the Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations rule that was promulgated on July 1, 1996, based on the settlement agreement with the Chemical Manufacturers Association, the Hazardous Waste Management Association, and the Environmental

Technology Council. The changes to the rule will clarify the EPA's intent and do not increase or lower or otherwise affect emissions or environmental protection. Additionally, the actions will clarify sections of the promulgated off-site waste and recovery operations regulation and correct any typographical errors noted. These actions will contain guidance and amended rule language. The comment period ended 7/19/99. We received comments on the direct final and are considering whether or not to withdraw the direct final action.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	07/20/99	64 FR 38950
Final Action	02/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local

Additional Information: SAN No. 4108

Sectors Affected: 32731 Cement Manufacturing; 32411 Petroleum Refineries; 325412 Pharmaceutical Preparation Manufacturing; 562112 Hazardous Waste Collection

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RIN: 2060-AH96

3444. PROTECTION OF STRATOSPHERIC OZONE: RECONSIDERATION ON THE 610 NONESSENTIAL PRODUCTS BAN

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7414; 42 USC 7601; 42 USC 7671-7671(q)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 82(C)

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action would propose to extend the current class I and class II bans on the sale and distribution of nonessential uses of ozone-depleting substances where sufficient substitutes are already readily available. As part of the initial 1993 rulemaking, EPA

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banned the use of ozone-depleting substances in aerosols, pressurized dispensers, and foams where substitutes were available. Since that rulemaking was issued, the phaseout of production and consumption of class I substances has become effective and the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) Program under section 612 has been promulgated. The phaseout of newly manufactured class I substances and the identification of new acceptable substitutes for both class I and class II applications provide compelling reasons to reconsider the initial decisions regarding both product-specific exemptions and the decision to limit the ban's effect on major sectors that traditionally used ozone-depleting substances. Most domestic manufacturers have already incorporated the non-ozone-depleting substances in their products. The continued availability and use of ozone-depleting substances in parts and products manufactured abroad, which are sold or incorporated into larger products that are then sold into interstate commerce in the United States, negatively affects the competitiveness of domestic manufacturers who use substitute substances in their production. Therefore, it is appropriate to reconsider the applicability of the class I ban to both specific products and product categories. Amending these requirements would limit the potential use of ozone-depleting substances in applications where substitutes are available and thus, further protect the stratospheric ozone layer.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	06/14/99	64 FR 21772
Final Action	03/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4077

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RIN: 2060-AH99**3445. IMPORTATION OF
NONCONFORMING VEHICLES;
AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7522 CAA sec 203; 42 USC 7525 CAA sec 206; 42 USC 7541 CAA sec 207; 42 USC 7542 CAA sec 208; 42 USC 7601 CAA sec 301; 42 USC 7522 CAA sec 203; 42 USC 7550 CAA sec 216; 42 USC 7601 CAA sec 301

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 85**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This action will amend the regulations in 40 CFR part 85, subpart P to allow entry into the U.S. of vehicles which are originally sold in Canada and which are identical to their U.S. counterparts, without obtaining a certificate of conformity from EPA. This action is in response to a petition for review of import rules. The final rule also will address certain other issues in part 85, subpart P and subpart R, including: 1) formalizing a long-standing EPA policy regarding the importation of owned vehicles that are proven to be identical to a vehicle certified for sale in the U.S., 2) establishing new emission standards applicable to imported nonconforming vehicles, 3) clarifying the regulatory language that concerns exclusions and exemptions from meeting Federal emission requirements, and 4) providing several minor clarifications to the existing regulations.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/24/94	59 FR 13912
Supplemental NPRM	02/12/96	61 FR 5840
Final Action	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 2665

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RIN: 2060-AI03**3446. REDEFINITION OF GLYCOL
ETHERS LISTED AS HAPS UNDER
THE CLEAN AIR ACT, AND
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES UNDER
CERCLA****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq; 42 USC 9602; 42 USC 9603; 42 USC 9604; 33 USC 1321; 33 USC 1361

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63 (Revision); 40 CFR 302 (Revision)

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The proposed action will redefine the glycol ethers category of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) regulated under the Clean Air Act and hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. The new definition will omit specific compounds of high molecular weight used as surfactants by the soap and detergent industry. These compounds have low volatility, so only minor amounts are emitted during manufacture and use of soaps and detergents. The compounds also have low toxicity, so the small amounts that are released are extremely unlikely to cause any harm to health or the environment. The proposal will reduce the burden of environmental regulations on soap and detergent manufacturers, and will have no adverse environmental impact.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/12/99	64 FR 1780
Final Action	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4159

Development, implementation, and enforcement of emission standards by Federal and State government for the soap and detergent industry will be somewhat simplified by the omission of compounds of high molecular weight and low volatility.

Sectors Affected: 325611 Soap and Other Detergent Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AI08

3447. NESHAP: OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION AND NESHAP: NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE, AMENDMENTS

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412 CAA sec 112

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) known to be emitted from oil and gas production, storage, and transmission facilities include benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and xylene isomers (collectively referred to as BTEX), along with 2,2,4-trimethylpentane and n-hexane. Potential HAP emission sources are glycol dehydrator reboilers (stand-alone and co-located); condensate storage vessels; and equipment leaks at natural gas processing plants. Amendments to promulgated rule 64 FR 32609.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Final Amendment	06/00/00	
Defer Area Source		

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 4162

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RIN: 2060-AI13

3448. OPTIONAL CERTIFICATION STREAMLINING PROCEDURES FOR LDVS, LDTS, AND HDES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 15 USC 2001; 15 USC 2002; 15 USC 2003; 15 USC 2005; 15 USC 2006; 15 USC 213; 42 USC 7521; 42 USC 7522; 42 USC 7524; 42 USC 7525; 42 USC 7541; 42 USC 7542; 42 USC 7549; 42 USC 7550; 42 USC 7552

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 86; 40 CFR 88

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action will ease the burden of certification for both Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and after-market conversion entities that meet Clean-Fuel Vehicle requirements.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	07/20/98	63 FR 38767
Final Action	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 4165

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RIN: 2060-AI15

3449. CONTROL OF EMISSIONS OF AIR POLLUTION FROM NEW MARINE DIESEL ENGINES AT OR ABOVE 37 KILOWATTS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7547(a)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 89

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Judicial, November 25, 1998.
Final, Judicial, November 26, 1999.

Abstract: The ANPRM notifies and invites comments from the public on EPA's plans to propose stringent standards for control of emissions of oxides of nitrogen, hydrocarbons, and particulate matter from diesel marine engines at or above 37 kilowatts. The ANPRM contains a broad outline of EPA's plans for defining a national emission control program for these engines, including engine categories to be covered, emission standard levels

being considered, and potential compliance programs. Results of a Nonroad Engine and Vehicle Emission Study conducted by EPA indicated the need for regulation of categories or classes of new nonroad engines and vehicles that are significant contributors to ozone or CO in NAAQS nonattainment areas. Such a finding led to control of emissions from various nonroad sources. This action outlines a strategy to control emissions from one nonroad source: diesel marine engines. If the emission control program discussed in the ANPRM is implemented, EPA would expect to see NOx and PM reductions comparable to their land-based counterparts on a per engine basis, for marine engines which are derivatives of land-based engines.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	05/22/98	63 FR 68507
NPRM	12/11/98	
Final Action	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 4078

This was previously listed as RIN 2060-AH65.

Sectors Affected: 336399 All Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing; 335312 Motor and Generator Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AI17

3450. TIER II LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLE AND LIGHT-DUTY TRUCK EMISSION STANDARDS AND GASOLINE SULFUR STANDARDS

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 129 in Part II of this issue of the Federal Register.

RIN: 2060-AI23

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Final Rule Stage

3451. HOSPITAL/MEDICAL/INFECTIOUS WASTE INCINERATORS—FEDERAL PLAN (FEDERAL PLAN FOR EXISTING HOSPITAL/MEDICAL/INFECTIOUS WASTE INCINERATORS)**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7411 CAA sec 111; 42 USC 7509 CAA sec 129; 42 USC 7601 CAA sec 301(a)(d)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 60.27**Legal Deadline:** Final, Statutory, September 30, 1999, CAA Section 129(b)(3).

Abstract: The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 directed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set emission guidelines for existing incinerators combusting hospital waste, medical waste, and infectious waste under sections 111 and 129. On 9/15/97, the EPA promulgated emission guidelines for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators (HMIWI) under the authority of section 111(d) and section 129 of the Clean Air Act (see 62 FR 48348). This action is a follow-on activity to the 1997 HMIWI rulemaking which applies to existing HMIWI. In accordance with section 129, States with affected sources must submit a State Plan by 9/15/98 describing how the State will implement the emission guidelines for existing HMIWI. In this proposed HMIWI Federal Plan rulemaking, EPA becomes the implementing authority in those instances where the State or local agency has failed to submit a plan or a plan has not yet been approved. Therefore, consistent with section 129(b)(3) of the Act, EPA is proposing a plan that applies to HMIWI in any State, tribe or locale that has not submitted an approvable plan within the time allotted. This action makes no changes to the requirements in the 1997 rule, and is intended to fulfill EPA's duty under section 129(b)(3) to promulgate a Federal Plan as a gap-filling measure until the State fulfills its statutory obligations. When the State submits an approvable State Plan, the Federal Plan will no longer apply to units in that State.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	07/06/99	64 FR 36425
Final Action	03/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Procurement:** This is a procurement-related action for which there is a statutory requirement. There is a paperwork burden associated with this action.**Additional Information:** SAN No. 421

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RIN: 2060-AI25**3452. AMENDMENT TO REGULATIONS GOVERNING EQUIVALENT EMISSION LIMITATIONS BY PERMIT****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7412 CAA Section 112**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This action delayed a permit requirement triggered by the Agency's failure to promulgate all of the 7 year MACT standards by the 112(j) hammer date of May 15, 1999. The Agency was sued due to the fact that not all of the 7 year standards were promulgated by the statutory deadline of November 15, 1997. The settlement agreement requires that all remaining 7 year standards will be promulgated by December 2000. This action will delay the permit requirements triggered by the Section 112(j) hammer until the remaining standards are promulgated.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	04/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4244

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RIN: 2060-AI28**3453. NESHAP: ETHYLENE OXIDE COMMERCIAL STERILIZATION AND FUMIGATION OPERATIONS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7412 CAA Section 112**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This action suspended the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Ethylene Oxide Commercial Sterilization and Fumigation Operation (EO NESHAP) requirements for chamber exhaust and aeration room vents. The suspension allows affected sources subject to the EO NESHAP to defer compliance with the NESHAP requirements for chamber exhaust and aeration room vents for one year until December 6, 1999. This suspension does not affect the requirement for sources subject to the EO NESHAP to comply with provisions for sterilizer vents by December 6, 1998. This action does not change the level of the standards or the intent of the NESHAP promulgated in 1994.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Interim Final Rule	12/04/98	63 FR 66990
Final Action	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4222

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RIN: 2060-AI37

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Final Rule Stage

3454. REVISION OF EPA'S RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** PL 96-295 Sec 304; EO 12777**CFR Citation:** Not Yet Determined**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Radiological Emergency Response Plan (RERP) establishes a framework for timely, coordinated EPA action to protect public health and safety and the environment in response to a peacetime radiological incident. The original EPA RERP was approved in 1986. This new revision updates authorities, responsibilities, capabilities, and procedures for implementing effective radiological emergency response actions by EPA Offices. The RERP presents the EPA organizational structure and concept of operations for responding to radiological incidents as a participant in a Federal multi-agency response using the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) and the Federal Response Plan (FRP), and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). This revision incorporates recent changes to the FRERP and NCP, and many other policy updates. In short, this revision ensures that EPA maintains a comprehensive strategy to provide organized, effective assistance to State and local governments in the event of a radiological emergency.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Final Plan	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3638

Was previously listed in the Regulatory Agenda as RIN 2060-AF85.

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RIN: 2060-AI49**3455. FEDERAL PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS THAT COMMENCED CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO 5/30/91 AND HAVE NOT BEEN MODIFIED OR RECONSTRUCTED SINCE 5/30/91****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401-7642**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 62.14350 (New)**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: On 3-12-96, the EPA promulgated emission guidelines for control of non-methane organic compound air emissions from existing municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills, under the authority of section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act (61 FR 9905). State agencies were required to develop and submit a Plan for implementing the emission guidelines by 12-12-96. Indian tribes may, but are not required, to submit a Tribal Plan. In the event, however, that a State, locality, or Indian Tribe should fail to submit an approvable Plan in accordance with the Clean Air Act, EPA is required to prescribe a Plan for these areas and enforce the provisions of such a Plan. The time lines for such action are specified in 40 CFR 60 subpart B. Under this action, EPA is initiating a Federal Plan that regulates existing MSW landfills in States, localities, and Indian Tribes that have not submitted an approvable plan within the time allotted. This action makes no changes to the requirements in the original rule, and is intended as a gap-filling measure until the State, locality, or Indian Tribe can receive the necessary administrative approvals. When the State, locality, or Indian Tribe submits an approvable Plan, the federal Plan will be amended to no longer apply to existing MSW landfills in these areas.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/16/98	63 FR 69364
Final Action	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4066

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RIN: 2060-AI50**3456. • PROCESS WASTEWATER PROVISIONS OF THE GENERIC MACT**
Priority: Other Significant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7412 CAA sec 112**CFR Citation:** Not Yet Determined**Legal Deadline:** Final, Judicial, November 15, 1999.

Abstract: The Generic MACT wastewater provisions were repropose and published on June 29, 1999 in response to public comment on the Generic MACT proposed rule. The Acrylic/Modacrylic, Polycarbonates, and Acetal Resins source categories are addressed by these wastewater provisions. The promulgation package is under a court-ordered deadline of November 15, 1999.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	06/29/99	64 FR 34950
Final Action	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 428

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RIN: 2060-AI53**3457. • REVISIONS TO PROMULGATION OF FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR ARIZONA - MARICOPA NONATTAINMENT AREA PM-10 TEST METHODS****Priority:** Other Significant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7410(c) Clean Air Act sec 110(c)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 52.123; 40 CFR 52.124; 40 CFR 52.127; 40 CFR 52.128

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Final Rule Stage

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA promulgated a Federal implementation plan (FIP) to address the moderate area PM-10 requirements for the Phoenix PM-10 nonattainment area. Specifically, for both the annual and 24-hour PM-10 standards, EPA is promulgating a demonstration that reasonably available control measures (RACM) will be implemented as soon as possible, a demonstration that it is impracticable for the area to attain the standards by the statutory attainment deadline, and a demonstration that reasonable further progress (RFP) is being met.

As part of the FIP, EPA is promulgating a fugitive dust rule to control PM-10 emissions from vacant lots, unpaved parking lots, and unpaved roads, and is also promulgating an enforceable commitment to ensure that RACM for agricultural sources will be proposed by September 1999, finalized by April 2000, and implemented by June 2000.

In addition, EPA made its disapproval of the Arizona moderate area plan's RACM, RFP, and impracticability demonstrations final, because those demonstrations do not adequately address the Act's moderate area PM-10 requirements.

EPA recently established a new standard for PM-2.5 and also revised the PM-10 standards; however, this action does not address those standards.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4335

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RIN: 2060-AI54

3458. • ADDITIONAL FLEXIBILITY AMENDMENTS TO INSPECTION MAINTENANCE PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS; AMENDMENTS TO THE FINAL RULE

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq; 23 USC 101

CFR Citation: 40 CFR part 51

Legal Deadline: Other, Statutory, August 13, 1999, Must be published by 8/13/99 to avoid application of 2:1 offset sanctions in Louisiana.

Abstract: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has had oversight and policy development responsibility for Inspection and Maintenance programs since the passage of the Clean Air Act (CAA) in 1970. The 1977 amendments to the CAA mandated I/M for certain areas with long-term air quality problems and the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act set forth standards for implementation of the I/M programs. EPA is proposing several minor substantive amendments and revisions to the I/M requirements published on November 5, 1992 (40 CFR part 51, subpart S. EPA believes these amendments and revisions are necessary to bring existing rule up-to-date with current technological developments, policy decisions and statutory requirements, also providing states additional flexibility to tailor their Inspection and Maintenance programs to meet future needs. Among these future needs are: The need to accommodate an aging fleet that is rapidly turning over to newer, cleaner, and more durable vehicle technologies; the desire to maximize program efficiency and customer convenience by capitalizing on newer vehicle testing options such as on-board diagnostic (OBD) system testing; and the need to assess the role of I/M programs in areas that will attain the one-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and begin to look at how to attain, or maintain, the new, eight-hour NAAQS. These amendments are authorized by the CAA provisions that EPA's guidance for such programs be "from time to time revised" and are also in response to the 1995 National Highway System Designation Act's I/M provisions. It is important to note that this action will not increase the existing burden on states; the proposed changes represent an opportunity for states to take advantage of additional

options and flexibilities. Furthermore, states are under no obligation, legal or otherwise, to modify existing plans meeting the previously applicable requirements as a result of this action.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/06/99	64 FR 55195
Final Action	01/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4295

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3459. • NESHAP FOR ETHYLENE OXIDE COMMERCIAL STERILIZATION OPERATIONS-MONITORING AMENDMENTS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412 CAA sec 112

CFR Citation: Not Yet Determined

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The proposed amendments will correct technical problems associated with both the compliance testing and monitoring requirements.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	02/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** State, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4316

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RIN: 2060-AI64

3460. • NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR BENZENE EMISSIONS FROM COKE BY-PRODUCT RECOVERY PLANTS (PART 61, SUBPART L)

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: Clean Air Act Section 112

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 61

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Coke by-product plants are designed to separate and recover coal tar derivatives (by-products) that evolve from coal during the coking process of a coke oven battery. The predominant pollutant emitted from coke by-product recovery plans is benzene. Other HAPs emitted include naphthalene, phenol, toluene, and xylene.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 4286

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RIN: 2060-AI65

3461. • TECHNICAL AMENDMENT TO THE FINDING OF SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION AND RULEMAKING FOR CERTAIN STATES FOR PURPOSES OF REDUCING REGIONAL TRANSPORT OF OZONE (THE "NOX SIP CALL" RULE)

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7410(a)(2)(D); 42 USC 7410(k)(5)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 51 (Revision)

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This rule will amend the final NOx SIP call rule promulgated on October 27, 1998. That rule set NOx emission budgets for a number of eastern and midwestern states in order to reduce overall NOx emissions that contribute to smog in the eastern half of the country. This amendment is a technical adjustment to some of the emission budgets promulgated in that rule.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Final Tech. Amend.	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 4282

Federal, State and local governments are affected by the final NOx SIP call. However, this technical amendment will not affect those governments in and of itself.

Legal Deadline: Statutory Other — EPA is under active litigation for the SIP call. In addition, the SIPs submittal due date of 9/30/99 was stayed until further order by the court. The States still need the revised budgets for planning & public hearing purposes.

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RIN: 2060-AI71

3462. • SOURCE SPECIFIC FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR NAVAJO GENERATING STATION; NAVAJO NATION

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: Not Yet Determined

CFR Citation: 49 CFR 123

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA proposes to federalize standards from the Arizona and New Mexico State Implementation Plans (SIPs) applicable to the Navajo generating station. Where necessary, EPA's proposed emission standards modify the standards extracted from the States' regulatory programs to ensure comprehensive emission control and Federal consistency.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	09/08/99	64 FR 48725
Final Action	01/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 4315

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RIN: 2060-AI79

3463. • REVISION TO NOX SIP CALL EMISSION BUDGETS FOR CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7410(a)(2)(D); 42 USC 7410(k)(5)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 51

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: On October 27, 1998, EPA published a final rule (the "OTAG SIP Call") making a finding of significant contribution and assigning statewide NOx emission budgets to 22 States and the District of Columbia for purposes of reducing regional transport of ozone and its precursor, NOx. Subsequent to the promulgation of the SIP call, EPA and the States of Connecticut,

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Massachusetts and Rhode Island signed a memorandum of understanding that obligated EPA to propose to redistribute the budgets assigned to the three States in a different way. This action carries out that obligation. This redistribution will not lead to an increase in the overall budget for the three States.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Final Action Direct Final Rule	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4276

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RIN: 2060-AI80**3464. • REVISION TO METHOD 24 FOR ELECTRICAL INSULATING VARNISHES****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401; 42 USC 7411; 42 USC 7414; 42 USC 7416; 42 USC 7601**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 60 (Revision)**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The purpose of this action is to revise Method 24 to allow the use of American Society for Testing and Materials' Method D6053-96 to measure the volatile organic content of electrical insulating varnishes. Method 24 as currently written is not applicable to these types of coatings. This action will ensure consistency in testing these coatings for determining compliance with current regulations. We do not anticipate any impact on small business or State/local/Tribal governments.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 42

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RIN: 2060-AI85**3465. • AMENDMENT TO NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS: HALOGENATED SOLVENT CLEANING****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63.468(j)**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This amendment to the halogenated solvent cleaning NESHAP would permanently exempt batch cold solvent cleaning machines that use halogenated solvent from the Part 71 Federal operating permit program and would defer Part 71 operating permit requirements until December 9, 1999 for all other non-major halogenated solvent cleaning machines. States are already authorized to exempt/defer such sources from their Part 70 operating permit requirements. Without this amendment, non-major halogenated cleaning machines would have to obtain a Part 71 Federal operating permit in areas that do not have Part 70 programs in place. For example, EPA believes that numerous sources located in Indian country would need to submit permit applications by March 2000 and obtain title V permits, absent this rulemaking. This amendment is an administrative action and would have no impact on the enforcement and implementation of the NESHAP itself. There are no compliance costs associated with this action. This action relieves sources of regulatory requirements under the title V program.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	07/13/99	64 FR 37683
Withdrawal of Direct Final Rule	10/18/99	64 FR 56173
Final Action	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4275

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RIN: 2060-AI91**3466. • REVISION TO METHOD 24 FOR ELECTRICAL INSULATING VARNISHES****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401; 42 USC 7411; 42 USC 7414; 42 USC 7416; 42 USC 7601**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 60 (Revision)**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The purpose of this action is to revise Method 24 to allow the use of American Society for Testing and Materials' Method D6053-96 to measure the volatile organic content of electrical insulating varnishes. Method 24 as currently written is not applicable to these types of coatings. This action will ensure consistency in testing these coatings for determining compliance with current regulations. We do not anticipate any impact on small business or State/local/Tribal governments.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4299

N/A

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RIN: 2060-AI94

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Clean Air Act (CAA)

Long-Term Actions

3467. FIELD CITATION PROGRAM

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7413(d) CAA sec 113(d)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 59

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Clean Air Act Amendments give EPA the authority to issue on-the-spot field citations for minor violations of the Clean Air Act, with penalties of up to \$5,000 per day of violation. Section 113(d) of the Act requires the field citation program to be implemented through regulations which provide the informal hearing procedures. These hearing procedures are not required to be as rigorous as those imposed by the Administrative Procedures Act (APA), but nevertheless must provide due process. Agency guidance providing appropriate penalties for specific minor violations will be prepared for EPA employees and made available to the regulated community. Training on the issuance of field citations will also be developed.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/03/94	59 FR 22776
Final Action	To Be	Determined

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 2937

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RIN: 2020-AA32

3468. LOCATION OF SELECTIVE ENFORCEMENT AUDITS OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURED VEHICLES AND ENGINES; AMENDMENT

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7525 CAA sec 206(b)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 86G (Revision); 40 CFR 86K (Revision)

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action would consider an amendment to the existing regulations to include ports of entry as a location for EPA selection of foreign produced vehicles and engines for SEA emissions testing at laboratories in the U.S. While the regulations do not specify EPA authority to conduct such port selections, the increased flexibility provided by port selections warrants amending the regulations. Presently, EPA must travel overseas to conduct SEA audits of foreign manufactured vehicles and engines, even though most manufacturers now have access to laboratory facilities in the U.S. The benefits include a reduction in Agency cost since fewer overseas trips would be necessary. Also, EPA would be able to conduct more audits of foreign manufactured vehicles and engines.

Separate from the provisions proposed in this NPRM for amendments to allow port selection for SEAs, EPA is also proposing to make two other amendments to 40 CFR part 86. The first would amend current Selective Enforcement Auditing regulations to change the minimum annual limit of Selective Enforcement Audits per manufacturer to two (2) per year. Currently, the minimum annual limit is one audit per manufacturer. Under the proposed amendments EPA would be able to perform a second audit on those manufacturers that might otherwise be limited to one audit.

The second additional proposed amendment to part 86 would delete from subparts A and E references to the Agency representation in certain types of administrative hearings. The two provisions state that the Office of General Counsel will represent the Agency in administrative procedures governing hearings on certification for light-duty vehicles, light-duty trucks, heavy-duty engines and motorcycles. The Agency is proposing to delete these two provisions in order to be consistent

with other hearing procedures in part 86.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 313

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RIN: 2060-AD90

3469. NESHAP: MANUFACTURING OF NUTRITIONAL YEAST

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412 CAA sec 112(d)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: Section 112 of the Clean Air Act requires major sources of hazardous air pollutants to achieve emission reduction based on the maximum achievable control technology (MACT). This regulatory action will establish this level of control for both new and existing sources in the nutritional yeast manufacturing industry. This industry is currently comprised of 10 sources of 5 different manufacturers located in 8 different states. The only known HAP emission from this source is acetaldehyde. It is produced as a by-product during the fermentation process. The proposed regulatory options set maximum emission limits of acetaldehyde, which will be achievable by improved process control to reduce formation of this by-product.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	10/10/98	63 FR 55812
Final Action	12/00/00	

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Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State**Procurement:** This is a procurement-related action for which there is a statutory requirement. There is a paperwork burden associated with this action.**Additional Information:** SAN No. 355**Sectors Affected:** 311999 All Other Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing**Agency Contact:** David Markwordt, Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation, MD-13, Research Triangle Pa, NC 27711
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Phone: 919 541-5674
Email: wyatt.susan@epa.gov**RIN:** 2060-AF30**3470. NESHAP: PAINT STRIPPING OPERATIONS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7412 CAA sec 112**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.**Abstract:** The Clean Air Act requires EPA to publish an initial list of all categories of major and area sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) listed in section 112(b) of the Act and to establish and meet dates for promulgation of emission standards for each of the listed categories of HAP emission sources. The standards are to be technology-based and are to require the maximum degree of emission reduction determined to be achievable by the Administrator. The EPA has determined that paint stripping operations emit at least one of the HAPs listed in section 112(b) of the Act, specifically methylene chloride. As a result, the source category is included on the initial list of HAP-emitting categories scheduled for promulgation within 10 years of enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The purpose of this action is to begin

a regulatory development program such that any emission standards may be promulgated according to the mandated schedule. It is unknown now whether this action will impact small businesses.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/01	
Final Action	05/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** Undetermined**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** State**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3746**Agency Contact:** Jaime Pagan, Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation, MD-13, Research Triangle Pa, NC 27711
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Phone: 919 541-5674
Email: wyatt.susan@epa.gov**RIN:** 2060-AG26**3471. NSPS: NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND EMISSION GUIDELINES FOR OTHER SOLID WASTE INCINERATORS****Priority:** Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.**Unfunded Mandates:** Undetermined**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7509 CAA sec 129**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 60**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** Section 129 of the Clean Air Act of 1990 requires the Agency to promulgate New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and Emission Guidelines (EG) for solid waste incinerators. Section 129 specifically required the Administrator to publish a schedule for regulating Other Solid Waste Incinerators (OSWI). A notice in the Federal Register was published on November 2, 1993 that announced that the Administrator would promulgate OSWI standards by November 15, 2000. The notice also listed what classes of incinerators would be covered by the OSWI standards. Because it is believed that these OSWI emit significant amounts of air pollution that cause

public health and environmental problems, the Administrator intends to promulgate the NSPS and EG for OSWI in accordance with section 129. Standards will be set for the following pollutants: particulate matter, opacity, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen chloride, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, lead cadmium, mercury, and dioxins and dibenzofurans.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	12/28/94	59 FR 66850
NPRM	11/00/00	
Final Action	11/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Governmental Jurisdictions**Government Levels Affected:** Local**Procurement:** This is a procurement-related action for which there is a statutory requirement. There is no paperwork burden associated with this action.**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3751**Agency Contact:** Amanda Aldridge, Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation, MD-13
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Phone: 919 541-5294
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Email: crume.richard@epa.gov**RIN:** 2060-AG31**3472. PETROLEUM SOLVENT DRY CLEANERS MAXIMUM ACHIEVABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (MACT) STANDARD****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.**Abstract:** The Clean Air Act requires EPA to publish an initial list of all categories of major and area sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) listed in section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act Amendments and to establish and meet dates for promulgation of emission standards for each of the listed

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categories of HAP emission sources. The standards are to be technology-based and are to require the maximum degree of emission reduction determined to be achievable by the Administrator. The EPA has determined that the petroleum solvent dry cleaning industry emits several HAPs listed in section 112(b) of the Act; these HAPs are: chlorobenzene, cumene, ethyl benzene, polycyclic organic matter, toluene, and xylene. As a result, the source category is included on the initial list of HAP-emitting categories scheduled for promulgation within 10 years of enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The purpose of this action is to begin a regulatory development program such that any emission standards may be promulgated according to the mandated schedule. It is anticipated that this action will impact small business, but the extent of that impact has not yet been determined.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/00/01	
Final Action	05/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** Undetermined**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** State**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3754

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RIN: 2060-AG34

3473. NESHAP: MISCELLANEOUS METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS (SURFACE COATING)

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant.
Major status under 5 USC 801 is
undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory,
November 15, 2000.

Abstract: This regulation will control emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) from operations that apply surface coatings to metal parts and products. Although this rule would cover a wide variety of coating operations, it would not apply to specific coating operations for which regulations have been developed (e.g., plastic parts coating, can coating, large appliance coating, etc.). This regulation is required under section 112 of the Clean Air Act of 1990.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/00/01	
Final Action	02/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** Undetermined**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** State**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3825

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RIN: 2060-AG56

3474. PLASTIC PARTS (SURFACE COATING) NESHAP

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant.
Major status under 5 USC 801 is
undetermined.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory,
November 15, 2000.

Abstract: This action would address the hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emissions from the coating of plastic parts. Pollution prevention approaches will be considered. Specific sectors of the plastic parts industry to be included in this action have not yet been determined.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/00/01	
Final Action	02/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** Undetermined**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** State

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is no statutory requirement. There is a paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 3826

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RIN: 2060-AG57

3475. NESHAP: REFRACTORIES MANUFACTURING

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412 CAA sec
112

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory,
November 15, 2000.

Abstract: The Clean Air Act requires EPA to publish an initial list of all categories of major and area sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) listed in section 112(b) of the Act and to establish and meet dates for promulgation of emission standards for each of the listed categories of HAP emission sources. The standards are to be technology-based and are to require the maximum degree of emission reduction determined to be achievable by the Administrator. The refractory manufacturing source category is included on the initial list of HAP-emitting categories scheduled for promulgation within ten years of enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Testing conducted and information obtained to date indicate 22 major sources exist in this source category. The EPA has determined that the refractory manufacturing industry emits chromium, ethylene glycol, phenol, methanol, hydrochloric acid, formaldehyde, polycyclic organic matter (POM) and hydrogen fluoride; eight of

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the 189 HAPs listed in section 112 of the Act. The Agency estimates approximately 146 facilities will be affected by this rulemaking. Impacts on small businesses and on State/local/tribal governments will be assessed.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/01	
Final Action	05/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3652

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RIN: 2060-AG68

3476. NESHA: LIME MANUFACTURING

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq; 44 USC 350 et seq; 5 USC 605

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 requires the EPA to develop emission standards for each major source category of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). The standards are to be technology-based and are to require the maximum degree of emission reduction determined to be achievable by the Administrator of the EPA. The EPA has determined that some lime manufacturing plants may be major sources for one or more HAPs. As a consequence, a regulation (emission standards) is being developed for the lime manufacturing industry.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/01	
Final Action	05/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3651

Sectors Affected: 32741 Lime Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AG72

3477. NESHA: FRICTION PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Legal Authority: PL 91-190 sec 203; 42 USC 7412 CAA sec 112

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: The friction products manufacturing source category includes any facility that manufactures or remanufactures friction products such as brakes, brake pads, disk pads, and clutch pads, including facilities that use non-asbestiform mineral fibers and asbestos replacement material. Hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) are emitted from solvents contained in the adhesives used to bond the friction material to the automobile part. During 1998, the Agency collected current information from owners/operators regarding business size, quantities of pollutants, processes, air pollution control devices, and workplace practices in the industry. Some of the HAPs reported include phenol, toluene, methyl chloroform, chlorobenzene, o-cresol, formaldehyde, n-hexane, hydrogen cyanide, methanol, methylene chloride, methylisobutyl carbon, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene,

chloroethylether, ethylbenzene, xylenes, and methylethylketone. Owners/operators reported that these particular HAPs are emitted during heated processes such as curing, bonding, and debonding processes. It is expected that substantial reductions in these emissions can be achieved at the floor levels of controls under section 112(b). Based on this information and any needed new information to be developed by EPA and the industry, the Agency plans to propose and promulgate a maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standard for existing sources and new sources.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/01	
Final Action	05/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 38

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RIN: 2060-AG87

3478. REVISED PERMIT REVISION PROCEDURES FOR THE FEDERAL OPERATING PERMITS PROGRAM

Priority: Other Significant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7661(a)(d)(3)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 71.7

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The proposed regulatory change would streamline permit revisions procedures for stationary air sources that are subject to the Federal operating permits program.

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The Agency does not anticipate any significant impact on small businesses and State/local/tribal governments.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/00/01	
Final Action	04/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3922

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RIN: 2060-AG92

3479. NESHAP: SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTION

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: This rule will establish a MACT (maximum available control technology) for semiconductor production facilities. There are currently 3 major sources that would be affected by the NESHAP. This action will result in little or no additional emission reduction but will establish a Federal MACT level for large facilities. EPA is evaluating whether there will continue to be major sources in this category before proceeding with rule development.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/00	
Final Action	01/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local

Additional Information: SAN No. 3902

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RIN: 2060-AG93

3480. NESHAP: FABRIC PRINTING, COATING AND DYEING

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: This action will result in the reduction of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from fabric printing, coating, and dyeing. The Agency will identify and study the types and sources of HAP emissions from these processes, and evaluate pollution prevention and other control techniques which can reduce these emissions.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	04/00/01	
Final Action	04/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 3

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3481. NESHAP: AUTOMOBILE AND LIGHT-DUTY TRUCK MANUFACTURING (SURFACE COATING)

Priority: Economically Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action will result in the reduction of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) emitted from the coatings used by the automobile and light-duty truck manufacturing industry. The Agency will study the HAP emitted by the industry and will evaluate pollution prevention and other control techniques which can reduce these emissions.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/00/01	
Final Action	02/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Local

Additional Information: SAN No. 3907

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RIN: 2060-AG99

3482. OFFSET LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING NATIONAL VOC RULE

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 59

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action will result in the reduction of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from offset lithographic printing.

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Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/00/01	
Final Action	03/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined**Government Levels Affected:** State**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3908

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RIN: 2060-AH00

3483. PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION OF AIR QUALITY: PERMIT APPLICATION REVIEW PROCEDURES FOR NON-FEDERAL CLASS I AREAS

Priority: Other Significant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7670 to 7479 CAA sec 160-169**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 51.166; 40 CFR 52.21**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: Under the Clean Air Act's prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) program, a State or tribe may redesignate their lands as class I areas to provide enhanced protection for their air quality resources. This rule will clarify the PSD permit review procedures for new and modified major stationary sources near these non-Federal class I areas. EPA seeks to develop clarifying PSD permit application procedures that are effective, efficient, and equitable.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	05/16/97	62 FR 27158
NPRM	10/00/00	
Final Rule	10/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 391

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RIN: 2060-AH01

3484. NESHAP: WOOD BUILDING PRODUCTS (SURFACE COATING)

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: This action will result in the reduction of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted by the wood building product surface coating industry. The Agency will study the various HAP emitted by the industry and evaluate pollution prevention and control techniques which can reduce these emissions.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	04/00/01	
Final Action	04/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** None

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is no statutory requirement. There is a paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 3904

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RIN: 2060-AH02

3485. NESHAP: SITE REMEDIATION

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq; PL 101-549 104 Stat. 2399**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: This rule will specify maximum achievable control technology for site remediation. Hazardous air pollutant emissions from spills of organic liquids, the excavation, transportation, and treatment of contaminated soils and groundwater, and other operations will be considered in developing the rule.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/00/01	
Final Action	03/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** Undetermined**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3968

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RIN: 2060-AH12

3486. NESHAP: SPANDEX PRODUCTION

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: This project is to develop national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants by establishing maximum achievable control technology (MACT) for facilities producing spandex. MACT standards are under development to reduce the release of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from all industries to protect the public health and environment. Emissions of HAP from this industry have been associated with, but are not limited to, fiber washing operations, material storage tanks, fugitive

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emissions, and polymer drying. Only five U.S. spandex facilities have been identified.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/00	
Final Action	01/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3967

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RIN: 2060-AH14

3487. NESHAP: ROCKET ENGINE TEST FIRING

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: As required by section 112(c) of the Clean Air Act, the Environmental Protection Agency has developed a list of categories of sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAP's). The HAP's are listed in section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act. The Rocket Engine Test Firing source category and the Engine Test Facilities source category are included on EPA's list of sources of HAP's. The Rocket Engine Test Firing source category includes facilities engaged in test firing of rocket engines using solid or liquid propellants. The Engine Test Facilities source category includes any facility engaged in the testing of stationary or mobile engines, including turbines and reciprocating engines.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/00/01	
Final Action	05/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined**Government Levels Affected:**

Undetermined

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is a statutory requirement. There is a paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 3972

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RIN: 2060-AH35

3488. NESHAP: FLEXIBLE POLYURETHANE FOAM FABRICATION OPERATIONS

Priority: Info./Admin./Other. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412 CAAA 112

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires development of emission standards for sources emitting any of the hazardous air pollutants (HAP) listed in section 112(b) of the CAA. Flexible Polyurethane Foam Fabrication Operations is listed as a category of major sources based on documented emissions of the following HAP: methylene chloride, trichlorethane, hydrogen cyanide, and hydrogen chloride. This source category covers emissions from various polyurethane foam bonding operations, including foam gluing and flame lamination. This action will explore alternatives for reducing HAP emissions from the following emission sources located at foam fabrication plants: process vents, raw material storage and transfer operations, and equipment leaks. Ultimately, a NESHAP for this source category will be developed based on Maximum Achievable Control Technology.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/00/01	
Final Action	05/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3973

Sectors Affected: 326299 All Other Rubber Product Manufacturing; 326199 All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AH42

3489. RULEMAKING TO MODIFY THE LIST OF SOURCE CATEGORIES FROM WHICH FUGITIVE EMISSIONS ARE CONSIDERED IN MAJOR SOURCE DETERMINATIONS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7602 CAA sec 302(j)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 51; 40 CFR 52; 40 CFR 70; 40 CFR 71

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This rulemaking will modify the list of source categories for which fugitive emissions are to be considered in major source determinations under the New Source Review (Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Nonattainment New Source Review) and title V programs. As provided by section 302(j) of the Act, EPA adopted rules on August 7, 1980 that require, for specific source categories, the inclusion of fugitive emissions when determining if a stationary source is a major source. In its 1980 rulemaking, EPA identified one such specific source category as those stationary source

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categories being regulated, as of August 7, 1980, under sections 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act. Moreover, EPA indicated that at the time of any future rulemaking proposing to regulate additional categories of sources under sections 111 or 112, the EPA would conduct a parallel rulemaking under section 302(j) to determine whether fugitive emissions from sources within these source categories needed to be considered in determining whether the sources were major stationary sources. EPA did not conduct these parallel rulemakings as intended and is now conducting a rulemaking pursuant to section 302(j) to address the source categories which became subject to section 111 and 112 standards after August 7, 1980.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/00	
Final Action	12/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4045

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RIN: 2060-AH58

3490. NESHAP: ALUMINA PROCESSING

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 1857 et seq; 44 USC 350 et seq; 5 USC 605; EO 12866

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The CAA required the EPA to publish an initial list of all categories of major and area sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) listed in section 112(b) of the CAA and to establish and meet dates for promulgation of emissions standards for each of the listed categories of HAP emissions sources. The standards are to be technology based and are to require the maximum degree of reduction determined to be achievable by the Administrator. The EPA has determined that the alumina processing

industry may be reasonably expected to emit one of the pollutants listed in section 112(b) of the CAA. As a consequence, the source category is included on the initial list of HAP emitting categories scheduled for standards promulgation within 10 years of enactment of the CAA Amendments of 1990. The purpose of this action is to pursue a regulatory development program such that emissions standards may be proposed and promulgated for this industry.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/01	
Final Action	05/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 411

Sectors Affected: 325188 All Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AH70

3491. NESHAP: FUMED SILICA PRODUCTION

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: EO 12866; 42 USC 7412 CAAA Section 112

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Fumed silica is produced at four facilities in three states. There is no NSPS for the source category. Based on preliminary results of a screening study, the source category emits chlorine, HCl, and chlorinated organics.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/00/01	
Final Action	02/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 4111

Sectors Affected: 325188 All Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AH72

3492. NESHAP: TACONITE IRON ORE PROCESSING

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412 CAA 112; PL 91-190 sec 203

CFR Citation: Not Yet Determined

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: The taconite iron ore processing source category is comprised of nine facilities operating in the United States. Seven facilities are located in Minnesota and two are located in Michigan. The expected sources of HAP emissions for this source category include: fossil fuel combustion sources, and possibly the handling and transfer of mined ore containing naturally occurring inorganic compounds. Anticipated HAP emissions released from these sources primarily include: formaldehyde, manganese, nickel, arsenic, and chromium. The quantities of HAP released are expected to exceed major source levels.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/00	
Final Action	11/00/01	

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Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4102

There are nine taconite processing facilities in the U.S.; seven are located in Minnesota and two are located in Michigan. The MACT standard for this industry group will be shared between EPA and the State of Minnesota. State regulations currently in place include both air emissions limitations and prohibition of effluent discharge to Great Lakes waters, and both air and water monitoring requirements. Other existing Federal regulations may be affected under RCRA and TSCA.

Sectors Affected: 21221 Iron Ore Mining

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RIN: 2060-AH73**3493. NESHAP: HYDROCHLORIC ACID PRODUCTION INDUSTRY****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 1857 et seq;
44 USC 350 et seq; 5 USC 605; EO
12291; EO 12866

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory,
November 15, 2000.

Abstract: Title III of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 requires the EPA to develop emission standards for each major source category of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). The standards are to be technology-based and are to require the maximum degree of emission reduction determined to be achievable by the Administrator of the EPA. The EPA has determined that some hydrochloric acid plants may be major sources for one or more HAPs. As a consequence, a regulation (emission standards) will be developed for the hydrochloric acid production industry.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/01	
Final Action	05/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4104

Sectors Affected: 325211 Plastics
Material and Resin Manufacturing;
325199 All Other Basic Organic
Chemical Manufacturing; 325181
Alkalies and Chlorine Manufacturing;
325188 All Other Basic Inorganic
Chemical Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AH75**3494. NESHAP: AMMONIUM SULPHATE PRODUCTION (CAPROLACTAM BY-PRODUCT)****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7412**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This project is to develop national emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) by establishing emissions limitations for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) which can be emitted by the three known sources in this category. The emissions limitations are to be based upon the application of the maximum achievable control technology (MACT). The purpose of the NESHAP is to reduce emissions of HAP to protect public health and the environment. The project is scheduled to begin in the fall of 1997. The initial stage of this project is to gather information on the industry processes, emissions of HAP and available emissions control technologies. That work will be followed by the development, proposal and promulgation of NESHAP.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/01	
Final Action	05/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4116**Sectors Affected:** 325311 Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AH77**3495. NESHAP: ASPHALT/COAL TAR APPLICATION ON METAL PIPES****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory,
November 15, 2000.

Abstract: The Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended in 1990, requires the EPA to (1) publish an initial list of all categories of major and area sources of the hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) listed in section 112(b) of the CAA, (2) promulgate a schedule establishing a date for the promulgation of emission standards for each of the listed categories of HAPs emission sources, and (3) develop emission standards for each source of HAPs. These standards are to be technology-based and are to require the maximum degree of emission reduction determined to be achievable by the Administrator. The Agency has determined that the application of asphalt or coal tar to metal pipes may reasonably be anticipated to emit several of the 189 HAPs listed in section 112(b) of the CAA. As a consequence, a regulatory development program is being pursued for the asphalt/coal tar application on metal pipes industry to promulgate emission standards.

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Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/01	
Final Action	05/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** Undetermined**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4107**Sectors Affected:** 332812 Metal Coating, Engraving (except Jewelry and Silverware), and Allied Services to Manufacturers**Agency Contact:** Jim Crowder, Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation, (A OPE), SA-6, Washington, DC 20522-0602
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Phone: 919 541-5435
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Email: neuffer.bill@epa.gov**RIN:** 2060-AH78**3496. NESHAP: CLAY PRODUCTS MINERALS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** The Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended in 1990, requires the EPA to (1) publish an initial list of all categories of major and area sources of the hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) listed in section 112(b) of the CAA, (2) promulgate a schedule establishing a date for the promulgation of emission standards for each of the listed categories of HAPs emission sources, and (3) develop emission standards for each source of HAPs. These standards are to be technology-based and are to require the maximum degree of emission reduction determined to be achievable by the Administrator. The Agency has determined that the clay products manufacturing industry may reasonably be anticipated to emit several of the 189 HAPs listed in section 112(b) of the CAA. As a consequence, a regulatory development program is being pursued for the clay

products manufacturing industry to promulgate emission standards.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/01	
Final Action	05/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4113**Sectors Affected:** 327124 Clay Refractory Manufacturing; 327123 Other Structural Clay Product Manufacturing**Agency Contact:** Jim Crowder, Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation, (A OPE), SA-6, Washington, DC 20522-0602
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Email: telander.jeff@epa.gov**RIN:** 2060-AH79**3497. NESHAP: HYDROGEN CHLORIDE PRODUCTION****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 1857**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.**Abstract:** Title III of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 requires the EPA to develop emission standards for each major source category of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). The standards are to be technology-based and are to require the maximum degree of emission reduction determined to be achievable by the Administrator of the EPA. The EPA has determined that some plants may be major sources for one or more HAPs. As a consequence, a regulation (emission standards) is being developed for the hydrogen chloride industry, to be promulgated by November 15, 2000.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/00	
Final Action	11/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** Undetermined**Government Levels Affected:** State**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4112**Sectors Affected:** 325199 All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing; 325188 All Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing; 325181 Alkalies and Chlorine Manufacturing; 325211 Plastics Material and Resin Manufacturing**Agency Contact:** Kenneth Durkee, Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation, MD-13
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Phone: 919 541-5446**RIN:** 2060-AH80**3498. NESHAP: URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE PRODUCTION****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7412**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Legal Deadline:** Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.**Abstract:** This project will develop national emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) by establishing emissions limitations for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) which can be emitted by the two known sources in this category. The emissions limitations are to be based upon the application of the maximum achievable control technology (MACT). The purpose of the NESHAP is to reduce emissions of HAP to protect public health and the environment. The project will begin in 2000. Initially, information on the industry processes and emissions of HAP will be analyzed to identify available emissions control technologies. That work will be followed by the development, proposal and promulgation of NESHAP.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/01	
Final Action	05/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4098

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Sectors Affected: 331419 Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum)

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RIN: 2060-AH83

3499. FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS (FIPS) TO REDUCE THE REGIONAL TRANSPORT OF OZONE IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES

Priority: Economically Significant. Major under 5 USC 801.

Unfunded Mandates: This action may affect the private sector under PL 104-4.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7410

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 52; 40 CFR 97; 40 CFR 98

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action proposes Federal Implementation Plans (FIPs) which require nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions decreases in 22 States and the District of Columbia. The intended effect is to reduce the transport of ozone (smog) pollution and one of its main precursors — NOx — across State boundaries in the eastern half of the United States. On October 27, 1998, EPA published a final rule (NOx SIP Call) which allowed States 12 months to develop, adopt, and submit revisions to their State Implementation Plans (SIPs) to address the transport problem. The Administrator is required to promulgate a FIP within 2 years of: (1) finding that a State has failed to make a required submittal or (2) finding that a submittal is not complete or (3) disapproving a SIP submittal. On May 25, 1999, the 12 month NOx SIP Call deadline was indefinitely stayed by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. EPA is currently considering the implications of this court decision.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	10/21/98	63 FR 56393
Final Action (On hold pending court action)	To Be Determined	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Yes

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: Local, Tribal, Federal

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is a statutory requirement. There is a paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 4096

Sectors Affected: 331111 Iron and Steel Mills; 32731 Cement Manufacturing; 325311 Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AH87

3500. GENERAL CONFORMITY REGULATIONS; REVISIONS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401-7671

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 51.850 to 51.860; 40 CFR 93.150 to 93.160

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act prohibits Federal entities from taking actions which do not conform to the State implementation plan (SIP) for the attainment and maintenance of the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). In November 1993, EPA promulgated two sets of regulations to implement section 176(c). First, on November 24, EPA promulgated the Transportation Conformity Regulations to establish the criteria and procedures for determining that transportation plans, programs, and projects which are funded under title

23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Act conform with the SIP. Then, on November 30, EPA promulgated regulations, known as the General Conformity Regulations, to ensure that other Federal actions also conformed to the SIPs. Since 1993, EPA has amended the transportation conformity rule three times in response to stakeholders' requests. The EPA is working on a separate revision to address transportation conformity in transitional areas which will be final by December 1998. The EPA has not reviewed or revised the General Conformity Regulations since their 1993 promulgation. Several Federal agencies have identified concerns over the implementation of the General Conformity Regulations, including the requirements for areas designated nonattainment for the newly promulgated NAAQS. In conjunction with an ad hoc work group of representatives from several Federal agencies, EPA will review the implementation of the General Conformity Regulations. The EPA will then propose and promulgate any appropriate revision to those regulations.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	To Be Determined	
Final Action	To Be Determined	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 407

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RIN: 2060-AH93

3501. NESHAP: CHEMICAL RECOVERY COMBUSTION SOURCES AT KRAFT, SODA, SULFITE AND STAND ALONE SEMICHEMICAL PULP MILLS

Priority: Economically Significant. Major under 5 USC 801.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412 CAAA sec 112; 42 USC 7414 CAAA sec 114; 42 USC 7601 CAAA sec 301; 33 USC 1314 CWA sec 304; 33 USC 1316 CWA sec 306-308; 33 USC 1317; 33 USC

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CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63; 40 CFR 430**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments of 1990 direct the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for new and existing sources under section 112 and to base these standards on maximum achievable control technology (MACT). The Clean Water Act (CWA) directs EPA to develop effluent guidelines for certain categories and classes of point sources. These guidelines are used for setting discharge limits for specific facilities that discharge to surface waters or municipal sewage treatment systems. On April 15, 1998, the EPA promulgated an integrated regulation for the pulp and paper industry that includes both effluent guidelines and air emission standards to control the release of pollutants to both the water and the air. At the same time, the EPA proposed MACT standards for the chemical recovery combustion sources. The regulations were developed jointly to provide greater protection to human health and the environment, to promote the concept of pollution prevention, and to enable the industry to more effectively plan compliance via a multimedia approach. Next steps will be to issue final standards for chemical recovery combustion sources.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Final Rule MACT for Combustion Sources	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: Undetermined

Additional Information: SAN No. 4240

(Air), SAN No. 2712 (Water), SAN No. 4050 (Water Phase II),

ADDITIONAL AGENCY CONTACT: Jeff Telander (NESHAP Phase II - Combustion Sources)

ADDITIONAL AGENCY CONTACT: Elaine Manning (NESHAP Phase III - Nonchemical and other Pulp and Paper Mills)

See also RIN 2040-AB53

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RIN: 2060-AI34

3502. NESHAP: PROCESS HEATERS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: The Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990, requires EPA to develop emission standards for sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). Process heaters is among the potential source categories to be regulated under section 112 of the CAA. Emissions of HAPs will be addressed by this rulemaking for both new and existing sources. The standards for the NESHAP are to be technology-based and are to require the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) as described in section 112 of the CAA.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/00/01	
Final Action	05/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: Undetermined

Additional Information: SAN No. 4218

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RIN: 2060-AI35

3503. PROTECTION OF STRATOSPHERIC OZONE: AMENDMENT TO TRANSSHIPMENT PROVISION IN FINAL RULE ACCELERATING THE PHASEOUT OF OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: Clean Air Act Title VI

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 82

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Amends current rule to require those transshipping goods with ozone-depleting substances through the U.S. to notify EPA of the specifics of the transshipment.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM Reproposal	05/10/95	60 FR 25010
Supplemental NPRM	06/00/01	
Final Action	06/00/03	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3626

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RIN: 2060-AI46

3504. REVISIONS TO AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY EPISODE REQUIREMENTS (SUBPART H, 40 CFR PART 51)

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7410(a)(2)(G); 42 USC 7603

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 51.150 to 51.153; 40 CFR 51 Appendix L

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: 40 CFR part 51.150-51.153 require States to have contingency plans to prevent air pollution levels from reaching the significant harm level (SHL) for CO, O₃, SO₂, NO_x, and PM. Appendix L provides example guidance to the States on appropriate courses of action to take at each episode stage (i.e., alert, warning, and emergency) to ensure the SHL is not reached. These requirements were developed in the

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

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requirements were developed in the 1970's, based on the NAAQS from that era. Since that time, ambient air quality levels have decreased nationwide. Today, many areas/sources that no longer need episode plans must still develop them. This rule would update and simplify the criteria used to determine which areas would require episode plans. Areas with no more than one exceedance of the Alert level over the past 5 years would not need to develop emergency episode plans. Sources with the potential to cause exceedances of the SHL due to a process/control equipment malfunction would need to develop source contingency plans to prevent (and to respond to) such malfunctions. Appendix L would also be revised to reflect the revised program requirements. The result will be a sensible, credible program replacing an outdated program.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	To Be	Determined

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4247

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RIN: 2060-AI47

3505. • IDENTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL OZONE AREAS ATTAINING THE 1-HOUR STANDARD AND TO WHICH THE 1-HOUR STANDARD IS NO LONGER APPLICABLE (7 AREAS)

Priority: Routine and Frequent

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 81 (Revision)

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA proposes to identify several additional ozone areas where the 1-hour standard is no longer applicable. This proposed action is based upon analysis of quality-assured, ambient air quality monitoring data showing no violations of the 1-hour ozone standard. Determinations for this notice were based upon the most recent data available, i.e., 1996-1998. The EPA has previously taken final action regarding the applicability of the 1-hour standard for other areas on June 5, 1998 and July 22, 1998.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	06/09/99	64 FR 30937
Final Action	To Be	Determined

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 4274

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RIN: 2060-AI57

3506. • NESHAP: BRICK AND STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The brick and structural clay products manufacturing source category primarily includes facilities that manufacture structural brick from clay, shale, or a combination of the two. Other structural clay products that are included in the source category include clay pipe, adobe brick, chimney pipe, flue liners, drain tiles, roofing tiles, and sewer tiles. The manufacture of brick and structural clay products involves mining, grinding, screening and blending of the raw materials followed by forming, cutting or

shaping, drying, firing, cooling, storage, and shipping of the final product.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/00/01	
Final Action	02/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4325

Split from RIN 2060-AH79.

Sectors Affected: 327121 Brick and Structural Clay Tile Manufacturing; 327124 Clay Refractory Manufacturing; 327122 Ceramic Wall and Floor Tile Manufacturing; 327123 Other Structural Clay Product Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AI67

3507. • NESHAP: CERAMICS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: Ceramics are defined as a class of inorganic, nonmetallic solids that are subject to high temperature in manufacture and/or use. The most common ceramics are composed of oxides, carbides, and nitrides. Silicides, borides, phosphides, tellurides, and selenides also comprise ceramics. Ceramic processing generally involves high temperatures, and the resulting materials are heat resistant or refractory. The general classifications of traditional ceramics are pottery, whiteware, earthenware, stoneware, chinaware, porcelain, and technical ceramics. The hazardous air pollutants

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emitted from ceramics production include hydrogen fluoride, hydrochloric acid, beryllium compounds, and other metallic HAP compounds.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/01	
Final Action	05/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4343

Split from RIN 2060-AH79

Sectors Affected: 327121 Brick and Structural Clay Tile Manufacturing; 327124 Clay Refractory Manufacturing; 327122 Ceramic Wall and Floor Tile Manufacturing; 327123 Other Structural Clay Product Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AI68

3508. • NESHAP: ENGINE TEST FACILITIES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: As required by section 112(c) of the Clean Air Act, the Environmental

Protection Agency has developed a list of categories of sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAP's). The HAP's are listed in section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act. The Engine Test Facilities source category are included on EPA's list of sources of HAP's. The Engine Test Facilities source category includes any facility engaged in the testing of stationary or mobile engines, including turbines and reciprocating engines. Aircraft engine testing consists of facilities which perform testing on uninstalled aircraft engines. Non-aerospace engine test facilities consists of facilities which perform testing on uninstalled engines such as automotive engines, stationary turbines, IC engines, and diesel engines.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/00/01	
Final Action	05/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: Undetermined

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is no statutory requirement. There is a paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 4144

Split from RIN 2060-AH35

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RIN: 2060-AI74

3509. • NESHAP: LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7401 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 15, 2000.

Abstract: This standard is being developed separately, but lightweight aggregate is part of the clay products source category. Lightweight aggregate kilns that burn hazardous waste would be subject to the hazardous waste combustion MACT.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/00/01	
Final Action	01/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4346

Split from RIN 2060-AH7

Sectors Affected: 327121 Brick and Structural Clay Tile Manufacturing; 327124 Clay Refractory Manufacturing; 327122 Ceramic Wall and Floor Tile Manufacturing; 327123 Other Structural Clay Product Manufacturing

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RIN: 2060-AI75

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Clean Air Act (CAA)

Completed Actions

3510. • ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS: RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS UNDER THE CLEAN AIR ACT, SECTION 112(R)(7); AMENDMENTS TO THE WORST-CASE RELEASE SCENARIO ANALYSIS FOR REGULATED

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412(r)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 68 (Revision)

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: As a result of a settlement agreement between EPA and the American Petroleum Institute/Chlorine Institute, EPA is taking a final action to modify 40 CFR Section 68.25. This action will revise the requirements for stationary sources to conduct worst-case release scenario analysis for flammable substances that are normally gases at ambient temperature but are handled as liquids due to refrigeration. This regulatory change represents a technical amendment to make the treatment of refrigerated flammables consistent with that of refrigerated toxics. EPA is also clarifying its interpretation of Clean Air Act sections 112(l) and 112(r)(11), which discuss state delegation and state authorities, as they relate to Department of Transportation requirements under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act. The Agency will publish a parallel proposed rule with these changes in the same Federal Register as this direct final rule.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/26/99	64 FR 26702
Final Action Direct Final Rule	05/26/99	64 FR 28695

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 4279

No adverse comments were received on proposed rule. Direct final rule in effect.

Sectors Affected: 32411 Petroleum Refineries; 32511 Petrochemical Manufacturing; 325199 All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing

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RIN: 2050-AE71

3511. INTEGRATED NESHAP AND EFFLUENT GUIDELINES: PULP AND PAPER

Priority: Economically Significant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63; 40 CFR 430

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Final Action - NESHAP Phases I & III and Effluent Guidelines Phase I	04/15/98	63 FR 18504

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Federal

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RIN: 2060-AD03

3512. NESHAP: MINERAL WOOL PRODUCTION INDUSTRY

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	06/01/99	64 FR 29490

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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RIN: 2060-AE08

3513. NESHAP: OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION AND NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE

Priority: Other Significant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/06/98	63 FR 6288
Final Action	06/17/99	64 FR 32609

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State

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RIN: 2060-AE34

3514. NESHAP: PHOSPHORIC ACID MANUFACTURING

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	06/10/99	64 FR 31358

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

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RIN: 2060-AE40

3515. NESHAP: STEEL PICKLING, HC1 PROCESS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	09/18/97	62 FR 49052
Final Action	06/22/99	64 FR 33200

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal

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EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Completed Actions

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3516. NESHAP: WOOL FIBERGLASS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY**Priority:** Other Significant**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	06/14/99	64 FR 31695

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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RIN: 2060-AE75

3517. NESHAP: PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURING**Priority:** Other Significant**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	06/14/99	64 FR 31898

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal

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RIN: 2060-AE78

3518. NESHAP: POLYETHER POLYOLS PRODUCTION**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	06/01/99	64 FR 29419

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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RIN: 2060-AE81

3519. NESHAP: PESTICIDE ACTIVE INGREDIENT PRODUCTION (PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS)**Priority:** Other Significant**CFR Citation:** Not Yet Determined**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/10/97	62 FR 60565
Final Rule	06/23/99	64 FR 33449

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required: No

Government Levels Affected: None

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RIN: 2060-AE84

3520. NESHAP: PRIMARY LEAD SMELTERS**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	04/17/98	63 FR 19200
Final Action	06/04/99	64 FR 30193

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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RIN: 2060-AE97

3521. NESHAP: ACRYLIC/MODACRYLIC FIBERS MANUFACTURING**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	06/30/99	64 FR 34853

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State

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RIN: 2060-AF06

3522. NESHAP: POLYCARBONATES PRODUCTION**Priority:** Other Significant**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	06/30/99	64 FR 34853

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required: No

Government Levels Affected: None

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RIN: 2060-AF09

3523. NESHAP: FERROALLOY PRODUCTION**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/04/98	63 FR 41508
Final Action	05/20/99	64 FR 27450

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Completed Actions

**Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State

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RIN: 2060-AF29**3524. SUPPLEMENTAL RULE TO
REQUIRE CERTAIN PRODUCTS MADE
WITH HCFCs TO BEAR WARNING
LABEL****Priority:** Other Significant**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 82(F)**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Withdrawn Agency plans no further action.	08/18/99	

**Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required:** No**Government Levels Affected:** Federal

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RIN: 2060-AF93**3525. ACID RAIN PROGRAM:
CONTINUOUS EMISSION
MONITORING (CEM) RULE REVISIONS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 75 (Revision); 40 CFR 72 (Revision)**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/21/98	63 FR 28032
Final Action	05/26/99	64 FR 28564

**Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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RIN: 2060-AG46**3526. CONSUMER & COMMERCIAL
PRODUCTS: WOOD FURNITURE,
AEROSPACE, SHIPBUILDING AND
SHIP REPAIR COATINGS: CONTROL
TECHNIQUES GUIDELINES IN LIEU OF
REGULATIONS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 59**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/22/97	62 FR 44672
Final Action	07/13/99	64 FR 37773

**Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State

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RIN: 2060-AG59**3527. TRANSPORTATION
CONFORMITY RULE AMENDMENT
AND SOLICITATION FOR
PARTICIPATION IN THE PILOT
PROGRAM****Priority:** Other Significant**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 51; 40 CFR 93**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	07/09/96	61 FR 35994
Final Action	03/18/99	64 FR 13476

**Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Federal

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RIN: 2060-AG79**3528. FEDERAL OPERATING PERMITS
PROGRAM IN INDIAN COUNTRY****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 71.4**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/21/97	62 FR 13748
Final Action	02/19/99	64 FR 8247

**Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None

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RIN: 2060-AG90**3529. GENERIC MACT FOR SOURCE
CATEGORIES (ACRYLIC
MODACRYLIC FIBERS,
POLYCARBONATES, HYDROGEN
FLUORIDE, AND ACETAL RESINS)****Priority:** Other Significant**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	06/30/99	64 FR 34853

**Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Federal

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RIN: 2060-AG91**3530. NESHAP: HYDROGEN
FLUORIDE PRODUCTION****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	10/14/98	63 FR 5177
Final Action	06/30/99	64 FR 34853

**Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State

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RIN: 2060-AG94**3531. REVISION TO THE LIGHT-DUTY
VEHICLE EMISSION COMPLIANCE
PROCEDURE (CAP 2000)****Priority:** Other Significant**CFR Citation:** Not Yet Determined

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Completed Actions

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	07/23/98	63 FR 39653
Final Action	05/04/99	64 FR 2390

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** None

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RIN: 2060-AH05**3532. STORAGE TANK RULE REVISIONS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 60 (Revision); 40 CFR 61 (Revision); 40 CFR 63 (Revision); 40 CFR 264 (Revision); 40 CFR 265 (Revision)

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Withdrawn The Agency plans no further action.	09/21/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** State

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RIN: 2060-AH15**3533. NATIONAL AIR TOXICS PROGRAM: THE INTEGRATED URBAN STRATEGY; NOTICE****Priority:** Other Significant**CFR Citation:** Not Yet Determined**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Final Strategy	07/19/99	64 FR 38705

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** None

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RIN: 2060-AH21**3534. PROTECTION OF STRATOSPHERIC OZONE: SERVICING OF MOTOR VEHICLE AIR CONDITIONERS: STANDARDS FOR EQUIPMENT THAT RECOVERS AND RECYCLES REFRIGERANTS OTHER THAN CFC-12 AND HFC-134A****Priority:** Other Significant**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 82(B) (Revision)**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Withdrawn The Agency plans no further action.	09/01/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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RIN: 2060-AH29**3535. FINAL RULE TO AMEND THE NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR MAGNETIC TAPE MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63.703(c)(4); 40 CFR 63.705

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	04/09/99	64 FR 17460

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** None

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RIN: 2060-AH71**3536. AIR QUALITY INDEX REPORTING****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR part 58.50; 40 CFR part 58 Appendix G

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/09/98	63 FR 67818
Final Action	08/04/99	64 FR 42530

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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RIN: 2060-AH92**3537. ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE NSPS AMENDMENT****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 60 (Revision)**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	03/02/99	64 FR 10105

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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RIN: 2060-AH95**3538. ACID RAIN PROGRAM: PROPOSED REVISION OF TEST METHOD 1, 2, AND 2F FOR MEASURING VOLUMETRIC FLOW IN STACKS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 60; 40 CFR 60 (Appendix A) "Test Method 1 and 2" 40 CFR 75

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	05/14/99	64 FR 26484

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Agency Contact: John Schakenbach
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Elliot Lieberman

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Completed Actions

Phone: 202 564-9136

RIN: 2060-AH97

3539. CONFORMITY PILOT

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 51; 40 CFR 93

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	07/09/96	61 FR 35994
Final Rule	03/18/99	64 FR 13476

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Agency Contact: Meg Patulski

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RIN: 2060-AI14

3540. PROTECTION OF STRATOSPHERIC OZONE: INCORPORATION OF MONTREAL PROTOCOL ADJUSTMENT FOR A 1999 INTERIM REDUCTION IN CLASS I, GROUP VI CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 82

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/25/99	64 FR 9290
Final Action	06/01/99	64 FR 29240

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Government Levels Affected: None

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RIN: 2060-AI24

3541. ACID RAIN PROGRAM PERMITS REGULATIONS AND SO2 ALLOWANCE SYSTEM: COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Priority: Other Significant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 72; 40 CFR 73

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/03/98	63 FR 41357
Final Rule	05/13/99	64 FR 25834

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Government Levels Affected: Federal

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RIN: 2060-AI27

3542. REGULATION OF FUEL AND FUEL ADDITIVES: MODIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE BASELINE

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 80.101(f)(4)(ii)

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	06/09/99	64 FR 30904
NPRM	06/09/99	64 FR 30930

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Government Levels Affected: None

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RIN: 2060-AI29

3543. CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS: REVISED SCHEDULE FOR REGULATION

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: Not Yet Determined

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	03/18/99	64 FR 13422

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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RIN: 2060-AI30

3544. CONTROL OF DIESEL FUEL QUALITY

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: Not Yet Determined

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	06/16/99	64 FR 32209

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Yes

Government Levels Affected: None

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RIN: 2060-AI32

3545. NO BACKSLIDING RULE FOR PM-10 NONATTAINMENT AREAS

Priority: Other Significant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 51

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Withdrawn Pursuant to 08/30/99 court decision to vacate this rule.		

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Agency Contact: Robin Dunkins

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RIN: 2060-AI39

3546. REVISIONS TO REFERENCE METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF FINE PARTICULATE MATTER AS PM2.5 IN THE ATMOSPHERE

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 42 CFR 50 (Revision)

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	04/22/99	64 FR 19740

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local

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RIN: 2060-AI48

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Completed Actions

3547. • DIRECT FINAL AMENDMENT TO EXTENT THE 112J PERMIT APPLICATION DEADLINE FOR 7-YEAR MACT STANDARDS TO 12/15/99**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR part 63.51**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: In cases where EPA misses a statutory deadline for promulgating Federal air-toxic emission standards, Section 112j of the Clean Air Act requires sources to apply case-by-case emissions standards via a permitting process. These permits must be applied for 18 months after EPA misses its statutory deadline. In this case, EPA has missed the deadline for a number of standards due in 1997, and the 112j permit applications are due in May of 1999. EPA expects to promulgate the late standards by this November, and therefore wants to avoid making sources take this extra permitting step. Therefore, in this action, EPA is extending the permit deadline until after the November date by which we expect to promulgate the Federal standards.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	04/16/99	64 FR 18862
Direct Final Rule Withdrawal	05/14/99	64 FR 26311
Final Action	05/14/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4277

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RIN: 2060-AI59**3548. • AMENDMENT TO NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS: HALOGENATED SOLVENT CLEANING****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63.468(j)**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This amendment to the halogenated solvent cleaning NESHAP would permanently exempt batch cold solvent cleaning machines that use halogenated solvent from the Part 71 Federal operating permit program and would defer Part 71 operating permit requirements until December 9, 1999 for all other non-major halogenated solvent cleaning machines. States are already authorized to exempt/defer such sources from their Part 70 operating permit requirements. Without this amendment, non-major halogenated cleaning machines would have to obtain a Part 71 Federal operating permit in areas that do not have Part 70 programs in place. For example, EPA believes that numerous sources located in Indian country would need to submit permit applications by March 2000 and obtain title V permits, absent this rulemaking. This amendment is an administrative action and would have no impact on the enforcement and implementation of the NESHAP itself. There are no compliance costs associated with this action. This action relieves sources of regulatory requirements under the title V program.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	07/13/99	64 FR 37683

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4275

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RIN: 2060-AI82**3549. • AMENDMENT TO NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS: HALOGENATED SOLVENT CLEANING****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 7401 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 63.468(j)**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This amendment to the halogenated solvent cleaning NESHAP would permanently exempt batch cold solvent cleaning machines that use halogenated solvent from the Part 71 Federal operating permit program and would defer Part 71 operating permit requirements until December 9, 1999 for all other non-major halogenated solvent cleaning machines. States are already authorized to exempt/defer such sources from their Part 70 operating permit requirements. Without this amendment, non-major halogenated cleaning machines would have to obtain a Part 71 Federal operating permit in areas that do not have Part 70 programs in place. For example, EPA believes that numerous sources located in Indian country would need to submit permit applications by March 2000 and obtain title V permits, absent this rulemaking. This amendment is an administrative action and would have no impact on the enforcement and implementation of the NESHAP itself. There are no compliance costs associated with this action. This action relieves sources of regulatory requirements under the title V program.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	07/13/99	64 FR 37683

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4275

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RIN: 2060-AI83

EPA—Clean Air Act (CAA)

Completed Actions

3550. • COKE OVEN NESHAP AMENDMENT
Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant
Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412
CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63.303 (Revision)
Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: It is necessary to amend the existing coke oven rule that controls emissions from charging operations and topside and door leaks at coke plants to cover a new nonrecovery coke oven (Thyssen Still Otto) design. For new nonrecovery facilities that charge from the side, the existing coke oven rule states “for charging operations, the owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain an emission control system for the capture and collection of emissions from the charging operation.” However, Thyssen Still Otto nonrecovery ovens are top-charged and are operated continuously under negative pressure, including during charging. Installing an emission control system, such as a baghouse for charging would not improve on the inherent and highly efficient emission control achieved absent add-on controls of these nonrecovery ovens. This amendment will add an alternative visible emission standard instead of the equipment standard.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Withdrawn The Agency plans no further action.	09/10/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No
Government Levels Affected: State, Federal
Additional Information: SAN No. 4296
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RIN: 2060-AI84

3551. • COKE OVEN NESHAP AMENDMENT
Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant
Legal Authority: 42 USC 7412
CFR Citation: 40 CFR 63.303 (Revision)
Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: It is necessary to amend the existing coke oven rule that controls emissions from charging operations and topside and door leaks at coke plants to cover a new nonrecovery coke oven (Thyssen Still Otto) design. For new nonrecovery facilities that charge from the side, the existing coke oven rule states “for charging operations, the owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain an emission control system for the capture and collection of emissions from the charging operation.” However, Thyssen Still

Otto nonrecovery ovens are top-charged and are operated continuously under negative pressure, including during charging. Installing an emission control system, such as a baghouse for charging would not improve on the inherent and highly efficient emission control achieved absent add-on controls of these nonrecovery ovens. This amendment will add an alternative visible emission standard instead of the equipment standard.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Withdrawn The Agency plans no further action.	09/10/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No
Small Entities Affected: No
Government Levels Affected: State, Federal
Additional Information: SAN No. 4296
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RIN: 2060-AI93

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Proposed Rule Stage

Atomic Energy Act (AEA)

3552. ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION PROTECTION STANDARDS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF LOW-ACTIVITY MIXED RADIOACTIVE WASTE
Priority: Other Significant
Legal Authority: 42 USC 2021 Atomic Energy Act of 1954; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970; Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982
CFR Citation: 40 CFR 193
Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action is directed to the disposal of low-activity radioactive wastes in disposal facilities that meet the design requirements for RCRA-C

disposal cells. The wastes to be disposed of in these cells are intended to be mixed wastes, consisting of a chemically hazardous component and low levels of radioactivity. These wastes are anticipated to arise in the commercial sector from various sources. The rule is intended to increase disposal options for these wastes and offer a streamlined regulatory process which melds hazardous chemical protection and radioactivity protection requirements while protecting public health and safety. The rule is permissive in the sense that the disposal method proposed is not a mandated disposal

method, but rather an alternative to existing disposal methods. The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is anticipated to be the implementing Agency for the application of this rule.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Action	10/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No
Small Entities Affected: No
Government Levels Affected: Federal
Additional Information: SAN No. 4054

EPA—Atomic Energy Act (AEA)

Proposed Rule Stage

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RIN: 2060-AH63

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Atomic Energy Act (AEA)

Long-Term Actions

3553. PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDANCE FOR DRINKING WATER

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 2021(h) AEA of 1954 sec 274(h); Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970; PL 96-295 sec 304; EO 12241

CFR Citation: 41 CFR 351

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action will result in Federal protective action guidance (PAG) for State and local officials to use in the event of a nuclear accident to protect the general public from the adverse health effects associated with the ingestion of drinking water that is contaminated with radioactive material. As soon as the draft guidance is developed it will be submitted to the PAG Subcommittee of the Federal

Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC) for review and comment. Members of the PAG subcommittee include representatives from DOE, DOD, FEMA, NRC, HHS, USDA, DOT, and the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors (CRCPD). When a consensus among the representatives is reached, the guidance is recommended to the full FRPCC for endorsement. After that endorsement is obtained a notice of the availability of a revised EPA 400-R-92-001, Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents will be published in the Federal Register. This action is temporarily delayed until the FDA's revised PAGs for Food can be evaluated.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR	Cite
Notice Notice of Submission to FRPCC for Endorsement	04/00/01		
Notice Notice of Availability	05/00/01		

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3602

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Phone: 202 564-9488

RIN: 2060-AF39

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Prerule Stage

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

3554. PESTICIDES; PROCEDURES FOR REGISTRATION REVIEW PROGRAM

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 7 USC 136(a)(g); 7 USC 136(w)

CFR Citation: Not Yet Determined

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Agency is establishing procedures to implement section 3(g) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) which provides for periodic review of pesticide registrations. The goal of these regulations is to review a pesticide's registration every 15 years.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR	Cite
ANPRM	11/00/99		

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 417

Sectors Affected: 32532 Pesticide and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing; 32551 Paint and Coating Manufacturing; 32561 Soap and Cleaning Compound Manufacturing; 32519 Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing

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RIN: 2070-AD29

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

Proposed Rule Stage

3555. DATA REQUIREMENTS FOR PESTICIDE REGISTRATION (REVISION)

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 7 USC 136(a) to 136(y)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 158**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: EPA will update the data requirements specifically necessary for the Agency to evaluate the registrability of pesticide products. The revisions will clarify all data requirements to reflect current practice. Procedural and explanatory sections of the current regulations will be amended to make them consistent with the revised data requirements and new use indexing.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** Undetermined**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 2687**Sectors Affected:** 32532 Pesticide and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing

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RIN: 2070-AC12

3556. ENDOCRINE DISRUPTOR SCREENING PROGRAM

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 21 USC 346(a) FFDCA; 7 USC 136 FIFRA; 15 USC 2603 TSCA; 42 USC 300(a)(17) SDWA

CFR Citation: Not Yet Determined

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Statutory, August 3, 1998, EDSP must be Developed.

Final, Statutory, August 3, 1999, Agency must Implement.

Other, Statutory, August 3, 2000, Agency must report to Congress on EDSP.

Abstract: This final policy statement will set forth EPA's Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program. EPA published a proposed policy statement setting forth the Screening Program on December 28, 1998. In the final policy statement, EPA will describe the screens and tests that it will require as part of the Program. It also will describe the universe of chemicals that will be included in the program, the priority setting mechanism that used to determine the order in which those chemicals will be tested, and certain issues related to implementing the Program. The major actions in 2000 and 2001 will be the standardization and validation of assays in the screening battery and the completion of the priority setting system.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Notice Outline of Screening Program	08/11/98	63 FR 42852
Notice Proposed Screening Program & Request for Comment	12/28/98	63 FR 71542
NPRM Proposed Procedural Rule	06/00/00	
Notice Final Screening Program	12/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Government Levels Affected:** Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4143

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RIN: 2070-AD26

3557. DATA REQUIREMENTS FOR ANTIMICROBIAL REGISTRATIONS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 7 USC 136a, 136c, 136w

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 158**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: EPA will update and revise its pesticide data requirements for antimicrobial products. The data requirements specify the data that are required for EPA to evaluate the registrability of a pesticide product. The revisions will clarify all data requirements to reflect current practice. Procedural and explanatory sections of the current regulations will be amended to make them consistent with the revised data requirements and new use indexing.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4173

Sectors Affected: 32532 Pesticide and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing; 32551 Paint and Coating Manufacturing; 32561 Soap and Cleaning Compound Manufacturing; 32519 Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing

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RIN: 2070-AD30

3558. REGULATORY REVIEW OF PESTICIDE EMERGENCY EXEMPTION REGULATIONS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing

EPA—Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

Proposed Rule Stage

Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 7 USC 136(p)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 166

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA will propose revisions to its regulations on emergency exemptions under section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Emergency exemptions allow temporary use of a pesticide not in accordance with registration requirements when emergency conditions exist. In the 1995 Presidential Reinvention Initiative, EPA identified a number of issues and options for change, which have been refined through informal discussions with States, user groups, and other stakeholders. EPA is considering revisions in four areas: 1) Options for increased authority for States to administer certain aspects of the exemption process, or increased use by EPA of multi-year exemptions, or some combination of these; 2) the use of emergency exemptions to address pesticide resistance; 3) the possibility of granting of exemptions based upon reduced risk considerations; and 4) definitions of emergency situation and significant economic loss, which affect whether an exemption may be granted.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4216

Sectors Affected: 9241 Administration of Environmental Quality Programs

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RIN: 2070-AD36

3559. STATUS OF PESTICIDE-TREATED SEEDS UNDER FIFRA

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 7 USC 136(w) FIFRA sec. 25(a) and 25(b)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 152.25

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA is considering whether a revision to its regulation on treated articles to specifically address seeds treated with pesticides is needed. Currently, pesticide-treated seeds are

considered treated articles that are exempt from FIFRA only if the treating pesticide is registered in the United States for use on the specific crop, and if the purpose of the treatment is to protect the seed itself. EPA and the Canadian Pest Management Regulatory Agency will work together under the auspices of the North American Free Trade Agreement to harmonize policies and practices pertaining to pesticide-treated seed. Harmonization will facilitate the import and export of treated seeds.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 426

Sectors Affected: 111 Crop Production; 11511 Support Activities for Crop Production

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RIN: 2070-AD37

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Final Rule Stage

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

3560. PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 7 USC 136 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 165

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action develops procedures for mandatory and voluntary recall actions under section 19(b) of FIFRA and would establish criteria for acceptable storage and disposal plans which registrants may submit to this Agency to become eligible for reimbursement of storage costs. This action establishes procedures for indemnification of

owners of suspended and canceled pesticides for disposal.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/05/93	58 FR 26856
Final Action	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3432

Agency Contact: David Stangel, Environmental Protection Agency,

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Phone: 202 564-4162

RIN: 2020-AA33

3561. PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL: STANDARDS FOR PESTICIDE CONTAINERS AND CONTAINMENT

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 7 USC 136(q) FIFRA sec 19; 7 USC 136(a) FIFRA sec 3; 7 USC 136(w) FIFRA sec 25

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 165; 40 CFR 156

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, December 24, 1991.

EPA—Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

Final Rule Stage

Abstract: FIFRA sec. 19 gives EPA authority to regulate the management of pesticides and their containers, including storage, transportation and disposal. As proposed, this rule would establish standards for removal of pesticides from containers and for rinsing containers; facilitate the safe use, refill, reuse, and disposal of pesticide containers by establishing standards for container design, labeling and refilling; and establish requirements for containment of stationary bulk containers and for containment of pesticide dispensing areas.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM (Container Design & Residue Removal & Bulk Containment)	02/11/94	59 FR 6712
Supplemental NPRM	10/21/99	64 FR 56918
Final Action	10/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 265

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RIN: 2070-AB95

3562. EXEMPTIONS FOR PLANT PESTICIDES REGULATED UNDER FIFRA AND FFDCA

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 7 USC 136 et seq; 21 USC 346(a) et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 152.20; 40 CFR 174

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Substances that plants produce to protect themselves against pests are pesticides under FIFRA if humans intend to use them to destroy, prevent, repel or mitigate any pest. The Agency designates these substances, along with the genetic material necessary to produce them, plant-pesticides. This rulemaking will exempt several categories of plant-pesticides from FIFRA and FFDCA regulations; confirms that plants used as biological control agents are exempt from regulation under FIFRA; and establishes a new part in title 40 of the CFR, part 174, which consolidates regulations specific for plant-pesticides in one part of the CFR. The proposed consolidation is expected to benefit the public by providing greater focus, enhanced clarity and ease of use. These actions will reduce burden on both the regulated community and EPA.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/23/94	59 FR 60496
Supplemental NPRM	07/22/96	61 FR 37891
Supplemental NPRM	05/16/97	62 FR 27132
Supplemental NPRM Request for Comment on Alternate Name	04/23/99	64 FR 19958
Final Action	01/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 2684

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RIN: 2070-AC02

3563. GROUND WATER AND PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 130 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2070-AC46

3564. WPS; PESTICIDE WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD; GLOVE AMENDMENT

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 7 USC 136(w)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 170

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Since the issuance of the 1992 WPS and the January 1, 1995 implementation, farmworker groups have expressed an interest in enhancing specific protection measures, while grower groups, the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture and others have expressed an interest in addressing practical, operational concerns. The Agency received various requests and comments in the form of letters, petitions, and individual and public meetings to address the concerns with the WPS. As a result, there may be a need to make further changes of a minor nature to the WPS rule. EPA will take such actions as rules, policy statements or other documents as appropriate, and provide Regulatory Agenda entries when actions are planned.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	09/09/97	62 FR 47544
Final Action	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Government Levels Affected: Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3731

Sectors Affected: 1111 Oilseed and Grain Farming; 1112 Vegetable and Melon Farming; 1113 Fruit and Tree Nut Farming; 1114 Greenhouse, Nursery and Floriculture Production; 1131 Timber Tract Operations; 115112 Soil Preparation, Planting, and Cultivating

EPA—Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

Final Rule Stage

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RIN: 2070-AC93

3565. TOLERANCES FOR PESTICIDE EMERGENCY EXEMPTIONS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 21 USC 346(a)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 176

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory,
August 3, 1997.

Abstract: This regulation will set out policies and procedures under which EPA will establish food tolerances associated with the use of pesticides under emergency exemptions. Emergency exemptions are issued for temporary use of pesticides where emergency conditions exist. Under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act, EPA must establish time-limited tolerances for such pesticides if the use is likely to result in residues in food. EPA expects to

describe the procedures to be used, and the criteria for establishing tolerances.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	06/03/99	64 FR 29823
Final Action	09/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 38

Sectors Affected: 111 Crop Production; 112 Animal Production; 92614 Regulation of Agricultural Marketing and Commodities

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RIN: 2070-AD15

3566. • REGISTRATION OF GRANULAR FERTILIZER-PESTICIDE COMBINATION PRODUCTS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 7 USC 136a

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 152.43

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This final rule will allow the registration of multiple products consisting of granular pesticide-fertilizer combinations under a single registration. The result of this regulatory change will be to streamline the registration process for such products, reduce paperwork burdens and costs for producers of pesticide-fertilizer combination products.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Final Action Direct final rule	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4347

Sectors Affected: 32532 Pesticide and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing

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RIN: 2070-AD40

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Long-Term Actions

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

3567. POLICY OR PROCEDURES FOR NOTIFICATION TO THE AGENCY OF STORED PESTICIDES WITH CANCELLED OR SUSPENDED REGISTRATION

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 7 USC 136 FIFRA sec 6

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 168

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This policy will clarify the requirements of section 6(g) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and

Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The policy will provide procedures for certain persons who possess canceled or suspended pesticides to notify the EPA and State and local officials of (1) such possessions; (2) the quantity possessed; and (3) the place the pesticide is stored.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/28/91	56 FR 13042
Final Action	To Be Determined	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 272

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RIN: 2020-AA29

EPA—Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

Long-Term Actions

3568. REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS FOR ANTIMICROBIAL PESTICIDE PRODUCTS; AND OTHER PESTICIDE REGULATORY CHANGES**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 7 USC 136(a)(h); 7 USC 136(w)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 152; 40 CFR 156**Legal Deadline:** NPRM, Statutory, May 1, 1997.

Abstract: This regulation will specify antimicrobial registration reforms that will reduce to the extent possible the review time for antimicrobial pesticides. The regulation will clarify criteria for completeness of applications, and will specify or refer to a definition of the various classes of antimicrobial pesticide use patterns and the associated data and labeling requirements that would be consistent with the degree and type of risk presented by each class. EPA will evaluate the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of various registration process reforms, including registrant certification, and expansion of the current notification procedures. The regulation will also include labeling standards for public health antimicrobial products. This regulation will also implement some general provisions of FIFRA pertaining to all pesticides, including labeling requirements.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	10/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Government Levels Affected:** Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3892

Legal Description: The Final Rule is due 240 days after close of comment period.

Sectors Affected: 32532 Pesticide and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing; 32561 Soap and Cleaning Compound Manufacturing; 32551 Paint and Coating Manufacturing; 32531 Fertilizer Manufacturing; 32519 Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing; 42291 Farm Supplies Wholesalers; 42269 Other Chemical and Allied Products Wholesalers

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RIN: 2070-AD14**3569. PESTICIDES; TOLERANCE PROCESSING FEES****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 21 USC 346(a)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 180.33**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: In 1996, the Food Quality Protection Act amended the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require EPA to charge tolerance fees that, in the aggregate, will cover all costs associated with processing tolerance actions, including filing a tolerance petition, and establishing, modifying, leaving in effect, or revoking a tolerance or tolerance exemption. Since 1983 (the last time a cost analysis was conducted), factors such as expanded data requirements, changes in risk assessment methods, improvements in data base management and tracking systems, and the increasing complexity of scientific review of petitions have resulted in costs substantially exceeding the fees currently charged. This proposed rule will adjust the fee structure and fee amounts for tolerance actions.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	06/09/99	64 FR 31039
Final Action	01/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4027

Sectors Affected: 32532 Pesticide and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing

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RIN: 2070-AD23**3570. PESTICIDE TOLERANCE REASSESSMENT PROGRAM****Priority:** Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.**Legal Authority:** 21 USC 346(a)(q)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 180; 40 CFR 185; 40 CFR 186

Legal Deadline: Other, Statutory, August 3, 1999, See additional information.

Abstract: EPA will reassess pesticide tolerances and exemptions for raw and processed foods established prior to August 3, 1996, to determine whether they meet the reasonable certainty of no harm standard of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). FFDCA sec. 408(q), as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA). FQPA requires that EPA conduct this reassessment on a phased 10-year schedule. Based on its reassessment, EPA will take a series of regulatory actions to modify or revoke tolerances.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Pesticide specific actions ongoing	To Be Determined	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** Undetermined**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4175

LEGAL DEADLINE CONT: EPA is required to complete reassessments on a phased schedule of: 33% by August 3, 1999, 66% by August 3, 2002, and 100% by August 3, 2006. The Agency will continue to access pesticide tolerances throughout year.

Sectors Affected: 32532 Pesticide and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing

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EPA—Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)**Long-Term Actions**

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RIN: 2070-AD24

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**Completed Actions****Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)****3571. EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN
PESTICIDE SUBSTANCES FROM
FIFRA REQUIREMENTS**

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 152.25(g)(1)

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Withdrawn No further action planned at this time.	08/25/99	
Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No		
Government Levels Affected: Federal		

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RIN: 2070-AD21

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**Proposed Rule Stage****Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)****3572. FOLLOW-UP RULES ON
EXISTING CHEMICALS**

Priority: Routine and Frequent

Legal Authority: 15 USC 2604 TSCA
5; 15 USC 2607 TSCA 8

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 704; 40 CFR 721

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA has established a program to monitor the commercial development of existing chemicals of concern and/or to gather information to support planned or ongoing risk assessments on such chemicals. As these chemicals are identified, EPA will initiate rulemakings under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) sections 5 and/or 8 to require reporting of appropriate needed information by the manufacturers, importers and/or processors of these chemicals. Individual proposed or final rules will be published on at least the chemicals listed below.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM 2 & 4-Pentanedione SNUR	09/27/89	54 FR 39548
NPRM Chloranil	05/12/93	58 FR 27980
NPRM Benzidine-based Chemical Substances	08/30/95	60 FR 45119
Final Action Benzidine-based Chemical Substances	10/07/96	61 FR 52287

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM Flame Retardant Chemicals	12/00/99	
NPRM Amendment to Benzidine-based Chemical Substances SNUR	03/00/00	
NPRM 2 & 4-Pentanedione SNUR (Reproposal)	05/00/00	
Final Action Final Chloranil SNUR	10/00/00	
NPRM Certain Chemical Substances No Longer in Production SNUR	10/00/00	
NPRM Heavy Metal-Based Pigments in Aerosol Spray Paints SNUR	10/00/00	
NPRM Methylcyclopentane SNUR	05/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 1923

Sectors Affected: 32411 Petroleum Refineries; 325 Chemical Manufacturing

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RIN: 2070-AA58

**3573. TEST RULES; GENERIC ENTRY
FOR PROPOSED DECISIONS**

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 15 USC 2603 TSCA
4; 15 USC 2611 TSCA 12

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 700 to 799

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA is proposing to require testing via rule, or will obtain testing through negotiated enforceable consent agreements (ECAs) or publish a notice which provides the reasons for not doing so. These chemicals have been designated for priority testing consideration by the ITC, recommended for testing consideration (for which the 12-month statutory requirement does not apply), or they have been identified for testing consideration by other EPA program offices and through EPA review processes.

EPA—Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

Proposed Rule Stage

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM ITC II Chemicals (ITC List 28)	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** State, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3494

NPRM must be published within one year of ITC designation.

Sectors Affected: 325 Chemical Manufacturing; 32411 Petroleum Refineries

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RIN: 2070-AB07**3574. TEST RULES; NEGOTIATED CONSENT ORDER AND TEST RULE PROCEDURES****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 15 USC 2603 TSCA 4; 15 USC 2611 TSCA 12

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 790; 40 CFR 791; 40 CFR 799

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action will amend the testing consent order and test rule development process to increase efficiency. The consent order process was adopted by the Agency in June 1986. Based on experience to date, the Agency needs to make changes in the process to reduce the resources

required for consent order negotiation. This rule would propose appropriate procedural changes. Obsolete provisions will be eliminated for test rule development activities.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Interim Final Rule	05/17/85	50 FR 20652
Interim Final Rule	06/30/86	51 FR 23706
Interim Final Rule (Technical Modification)	09/01/89	54 FR 36311
NPRM	06/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 2245

Sectors Affected: 325 Chemical Manufacturing; 32411 Petroleum Refineries

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RIN: 2070-AB30**3575. TEST RULE; ATSDR SUBSTANCES****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 15 USC 2603 TSCA 4; 42 USC 9604(i) CERCLA 104(i); 15 USC 2611 TSCA 12

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 790 to 799**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: EPA is proposing a test rule under section 4(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) requiring manufacturers and processors of eight chemicals (benzene, chloroethane, methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, hydrogen cyanide, sodium cyanide, toluene, and trichloroethylene) to fulfill data needs identified by the Agency for Toxic

Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), and EPA pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) section 104(i).

Under CERCLA, ATSDR is to establish a list of priority hazardous substances found at superfund sites, develop toxicological profiles for the hazardous substances, identify priority data needs, and establish a research program obtaining the necessary data. This action is a component of ATSDR's research program.

Data from this action would provide specific information about the substances for the public and scientific community. The information would be used in conducting comprehensive public health assessments of populations living near hazardous waste sites. Scientific data improves the quality of risk assessments used by EPA, other Federal agencies, and State and local governments. The risk assessments affect standards, guidelines, listing/delisting, and other decisions affecting public health and the environment.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** State, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 2563

Sectors Affected: 325 Chemical Manufacturing; 32411 Petroleum Refineries

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RIN: 2070-AB79

EPA—Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

Proposed Rule Stage

3576. CHILDREN'S HEALTH TEST INITIATIVE**Priority:** Other Significant**Legal Authority:** 15 USC 2603 TSCA 4; 15 USC 2611 TSCA 12; 15 USC 2625 TSCA 26**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 790 to 799**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: EPA will hold public meetings to involve stakeholders in the design and development of a voluntary program to test commercial chemicals to which children may have a high likelihood of exposure. The purpose of the voluntary testing program is to obtain toxicity data needed to assess the risk of childhood exposure to commercial chemicals. The information which is developed in the course of the stakeholder involvement process towards developing a voluntary testing program may also be considered in the development of a test rule. If an adequate voluntary children's health testing program fails to emerge from the stakeholder involvement process, EPA will proceed with development of a test rule under section 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The purpose of any future Children's Health initiatives or test rules, is to improve our understanding of the risks posed to children's health by chemicals to which they may be exposed in the home, school, and the environment.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	09/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 2865**Sectors Affected:** 325 Chemical Manufacturing; 32411 Petroleum Refineries

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RIN: 2070-AC27

3577. ASBESTOS MODEL ACCREDITATION PLAN REVISIONS**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.**Unfunded Mandates:** Undetermined

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 15 USC 2646 TSCA sec 206**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 763**Legal Deadline:** Final, Statutory, November 28, 1992.

Abstract: The Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Reauthorization Act (ASHARA) amended TSCA to require that EPA revise its asbestos model accreditation plan (MAP) to extend training and accreditation requirements to include persons performing certain asbestos-related work in public or commercial buildings, to increase the minimum number of training hours required for accreditation purposes and to effect other changes necessary to implement the amendments. The upcoming notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) will improve harmony of the existing interim final MAP with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's regulations to the extent consistent with applicable EPA statutes, and provide clarifications.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Model Plan	05/13/92	57 FR 20438
Interim Fin	02/03/94	59 FR 5236
NPRM	09/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3148

See related entry 2070-AC62.

Sectors Affected: 611519 Other Technical and Trade Schools

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RIN: 2070-AC51**3578. TSCA INVENTORY UPDATE RULE AMENDMENTS**

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 110 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2070-AC61**3579. LEAD-BASED PAINT ACTIVITIES RULES; TRAINING, ACCREDITATION, AND CERTIFICATION RULE AND MODEL STATE PLAN RULE—BUILDING AND STRUCTURES SECTION 402(A)****Priority:** Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.**Unfunded Mandates:** This action may affect State, local or tribal governments.**Legal Authority:** PL 102-550 sec 402; PL 102-550 sec 404; 15 USC 2603 TSCA Title IV**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 745**Legal Deadline:** Final, Statutory, April 28, 1994.

Abstract: The Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 mandates EPA promulgate regulations governing lead-based paint (LBP) activities to ensure that individuals engaged in such activities are properly trained, that LBP training programs are accredited, and that contractors engaged in such activities are certified. In addition, EPA must promulgate a Model State program which may be adopted by any State which seeks to administer and enforce a State Program. EPA promulgated regulations for training and certification of training programs for LBP activities and child occupied facilities in 1996. Regulations for LBP activities in public and commercial buildings and bridges and

EPA—Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

Proposed Rule Stage

other structures are still under development.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM 1 (Residential)	09/02/94	59 FR 45872
Final Action 1 (Residential)	08/29/96	61 FR 45778
Int Final Rule Minor Amendment to Grant Provisions	08/04/98	63 FR 41430
NPRM 2 (Buildings & Structures)	09/00/00	
Final Action 2 (Buildings & Structures)	10/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Yes

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4376 (formerly tracked under SAN 3244)

See discussion of related rules in Reg. Plan entry (RIN 2070-AD06).

Sectors Affected: 611519 Other Technical and Trade Schools; 23411 Highway and Street Construction

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RIN: 2070-AC64

3580. ASBESTOS WORKER PROTECTION RULE AMENDMENTS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 15 USC 2605 TSCA sec 6; 15 USC 2607 TSCA sec 15; 15

USC 2614 TSCA sec 15; 15 USC 2615 TSCA sec 16

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 763

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA is proposing to amend the Asbestos Abatement Projects, Worker Protection Rule (WPR), by incorporating certain revisions that were made to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) asbestos workplace standards issued since EPA's WPR was promulgated in 1987 to the extent that the OSHA revisions are consistent with applicable EPA statutes. The proposal would generally extend the coverage provided under the OSHA Asbestos Standard for Construction to State and local government employees who are not covered by OSHA or EPA approved State plans. EPA also proposes to delegate authority to grant or deny State exclusions under the WPR to EPA Regional Administrators and to add compliance and enforcement requirements for State exclusions. In addition, EPA is proposing to amend the Asbestos-Containing Materials in Schools Rule by relocating certain worker protection provisions relating to schools, which are currently contained in that rule, to the WPR.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM (1)	11/01/94	59 FR 54746
NPRM (2)	09/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 224

Sectors Affected: 92111 Executive Offices; 92311 Administration of Education Programs; 92312 Administration of Public Health Programs; 92411 Air and Water Resource and Solid Waste Management

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RIN: 2070-AC66

3581. LEAD-BASED PAINT ACTIVITIES; TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION FOR RENOVATION AND REMODELING SECTION 402(C)(3)

Priority: Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined

Legal Authority: PL 102-550 Sec 402(c)(3); 15 USC 2603 TSCA Title IV

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 745

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, October 31, 1996.

Abstract: Under section 402(c)(2) of TSCA Title IV, EPA conducted a study of the extent to which persons engaged in renovation and remodeling activities in target housing are exposed to lead in the conduct of such activities or disturb lead and create a lead-based paint hazard. EPA must use the results of this study and consult with interested parties to determine which categories of renovation and remodeling activities require training and certification. EPA must then revise the training and certification regulations originally developed for individuals performing lead-based paint abatement under section 402(c)(a) of TSCA Title IV to apply them to the renovation and remodeling categories. If EPA determines that any category does not require certification, EPA must publish an explanation of the basis for that determination.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	09/00/00	
Final Action	08/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Yes

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3557

Sectors Affected: 23321 Single Family Housing Construction; 23322 Multifamily Housing Construction; 23521 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors; 23551 Carpentry

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Contractors; 23599 All Other Special Trade Contractors; 54138 Testing Laboratories; 53111 Lessors of Residential Buildings and Dwellings; 531311 Residential Property Managers

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RIN: 2070-AC83

3582. LEAD; OVERVIEW OF RULEMAKINGS UNDER TSCA SECTION 402, LEAD-BASED PAINT ACTIVITIES FOR THE REGULATORY PLAN

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 111 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2070-AD06

3583. TEST RULE FOR CERTAIN METALS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 15 USC 2603 TSCA 4; 15 USC 2611 TSCA 12; 15 USC 2625 TSCA 26; 42 USC 9604(i) CERCLA 104(i)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 790 to 799

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA is proposing a test rule under section 4(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) requiring manufacturers and processors of certain metals (beryllium, chromium, manganese, mercury, nickel, and selenium) to fill data needs identified by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), and EPA pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) section 104(l).

Under CERCLA, ATSDR is to establish a list of priority hazardous substances found at superfund sites, develop

toxicological profiles for the hazardous substances, identify priority data needs, and establish a research program obtaining the necessary data. This action is a component of ATSDR's research program.

Data from this action would provide specific information about the substances for the public and scientific community. The information would be used in conducting comprehensive public health assessments of populations living near hazardous waste sites. Scientific data improves the quality of risk assessments used by EPA, other Federal agencies, and State and local governments. The risk assessments affect standards, guidelines, listing/delisting, and other decisions affecting public health and the environment.

The metals listed here, including cadmium, are also hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) under the Clean Air Act (CAA) section 112. Data from this action would also be used to implement several provisions of section 112 of the CAA, including determining risks remaining after the application of technology based on standards under section 112(d) of the CAA, estimating the risks associated with accidental releases, and determining whether or not substances should be removed from the CAA section (b)(1) list of HAPs (delisting).

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR	Cite
NPRM	01/00/00		

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3882

Sectors Affected: 325 Chemical Manufacturing; 32411 Petroleum Refineries

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RIN: 2070-AD10

3584. TSCA BIOTECHNOLOGY FOLLOW-UP RULES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 15 USC 2604 TSCA 5(a)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 720; 40 CFR 725 (Revision)

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: As a follow-up to the final Biotechnology rule under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), EPA plans to address two actions. (1) Intergeneric Scope of Oversight: OPPT currently defines new microorganisms which are subject to reporting under TSCA section 5 as those resulting from the deliberate combination of genetic material originally isolated from microorganisms classified in different taxonomic genera. Such microorganisms are referred to as intergeneric microorganisms. EPA indicated in its 1994 proposed biotechnology regulations that it may reconsider its interpretation of new microorganism in a later rulemaking, based on the more current state of scientific knowledge about the manner in which genetic material is exchanged among microorganisms in the environment. (2) TSCA Oversight of Transgenic Plants: Certain transgenic plants which express products or which are used for purposes subject to EPA jurisdiction under TSCA may be used for commercial purposes in the United States without oversight by EPA. Such uses include: plants used as intermediates to produce industrial grade oils; and plants used for phytoremediation (cleanup of contaminated soils). Section 5 of TSCA requires that new chemical substances be reviewed by the Agency prior to their introduction into commerce. In its

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proposed rule, 59 FR 45526 (September 1, 1994), EPA stated that it was reserving jurisdiction over certain transgenic plants and animals: Plants and animals could also be chemical substances under TSCA. EPA is reserving authority under TSCA to screen transgenic plants and animals in the future as needed, 59 FR 45526, 45527 (September 1, 1994). This action will address whether EPA should exercise jurisdiction under TSCA over products produced by transgenic plants, and/or certain plants.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Policy Statement 2 TSCA Plants Oversight Policy	06/00/00	
NPRM (1) Intergeneric Scope of Oversight	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Organizations

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3894

Sectors Affected: 325 Chemical Manufacturing; 324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing

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RIN: 2070-AD13

3585. MULTI-CHEMICAL TEST RULE; HIGH PRODUCTION VOLUME CHEMICALS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 15 USC 2603; 15 USC 2611-12; 15 USC 2625-26

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 790 to 799

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action is related to Vice President Gore's challenge to industry

on the eve of Earth Day, April 21, 1998, to come forward quickly with needed test data on high production volume (HPV) chemicals. This challenge encompasses approximately 2,800 chemicals which are manufactured (including imported) in the aggregate at more than 1 million pounds on an annual basis. The data needed on these chemicals are: acute toxicity, repeat dose toxicity, developmental and reproductive toxicity; mutagenicity; ecotoxicity and environmental fate. This rule will require testing and recordkeeping requirements for those chemicals for which industry does not voluntarily agree to provide testing in a timely manner. The action is part of the Chemical Right-to-Know Initiative, which is described in the Regulatory Plan. Industry has volunteered to conduct needed testing on about 1,100 of these HPV chemicals. The first rule will propose testing for 400 HPV chemicals. Future rules will encompass the remaining chemicals.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3990

See also the Regulatory Plan entry entitled Chemical Right-to-Know Initiative (RIN 2070-AD25; SAN 4176).

Sectors Affected: 32411 Petroleum Refineries; 325 Chemical Manufacturing

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RIN: 2070-AD16

3586. CHEMICAL RIGHT-TO-KNOW INITIATIVE

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 112 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2070-AD25

3587. TSCA SECTION 4 ENFORCEABLE CONSENT AGREEMENT FOR CERTAIN OXYGENATED FUEL ADDITIVES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 15 USC 2603; 15 USC 2611; 15 USC 2625

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 790 to 799

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) is commonly found at concentrations above the current EPA draft lifetime health advisory for drinking water at many point source-gasoline release sites. MTBE is significantly more persistent than benzene, toluene, ethyl-benzene and xylenes (BTEX) in the subsurface. Releases of fuel oxygenates occur during manufacture, distribution, storage, and use, particularly from point sources such as underground storage tanks, pipelines and refueling facilities. The Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) estimates that MTBE releases in the United States exceeded 3.3 million pounds in 1994. EPA has not established water quality criteria for fuel oxygenates for protection of freshwater or marine aquatic life. The American Petroleum Institute (API) recently completed a search and evaluation of extant literature on acute and chronic toxicity of oxygenates for aquatic organisms and provided the results to EPA. From the data gaps identified through that effort, testing to fill critical needs is expected to be conducted within a year of the API submission. Current actions should provide an appropriate basis for later determining whether additional effects testing or research is needed.

Most of the testing and research on the toxicity of oxygenates has been concerned on the effects of inhaled MTBE in laboratory and human volunteers. Virtually no information exists on the effects of ingested oxygenates on humans, with the notable exception of the extensive database on the health effects of ingested alcohol. The lack of an

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adequate health effects database has made it difficult to develop a final drinking water Health Advisory or derive an oral Reference Dose (RfD) for MTBE and other oxygenates. Further subchronic and chronic data are necessary to develop a final Health Advisory. This action, would be a cooperative effort between EPA and Industry to conduct a testing program, to develop the needed data.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Notice Solicit Interested Parties	12/00/99	
Notice ECA	03/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4174**Sectors Affected:** 325 Chemical Manufacturing; 32411 Petroleum Refineries

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RIN: 2070-AD28**3588. LEAD-BASED PAINT; NOTIFICATION OF COMMENCEMENT OF ABATEMENT ACTIVITIES (SECTION 402(A))****Priority:** Info./Admin./Other**Legal Authority:** PL 102-550; 15 USC 2603 TSCA 4**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 745**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: Section 402 of TSCA directs EPA to establish regulations containing standards for performing lead-based paint activities. One of the standards EPA developed, codified at 40 CFR section 745.227(e)(4), requires notification to EPA of the commencement of lead-based paint abatement activities in a residential dwelling or child-occupied facility or as a result of a Federal, State, or local order. This rule establishes requirements for the notification of commencement of lead-based paint abatement activities. These provisions include uniform procedures to notify the Agency of routine and emergency lead-based paint abatement activities. The rule will also prohibit lead-based paint abatement activities from starting on any date other than the one contained in the notification. This information is necessary to provide enforcement personnel with

information for compliance activities and to prioritize inspections.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Action	04/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4172

This action has been split off from the action entitled Fees for Accreditation and Certification of Lead-Based Paint Activities (SAN 3881; 2070-AD11).

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RIN: 2070-AD31

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3589. FOLLOW-UP RULES ON NON-5(E) NEW CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES**Priority:** Routine and Frequent**Legal Authority:** 15 USC 2604 TSCA sec 5**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 704; 40 CFR 721**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: EPA regulates the commercial development of new chemicals that have completed premanufacture notice (PMN) review. In a PMN review, the Agency assesses whether or not a chemical's manufacture, import, process, distribution, use, or disposal outside the activities described in the PMN may present an unreasonable risk.

EPA will issue Significant New Use Rules (SNURs) requiring 90-day notification to EPA from any manufacturer, importer, or processor who would engage in activities that are designated as significant new uses. Under the Expedited Follow-up Rule (EFUR) which became effective on October 12, 1989, EPA will identify such new chemicals and publish them in a batch SNUR 3-4 times per year. Chemicals that were subject to a proposed SNUR before the effective date of the EFUR or do not qualify under the EFUR, may be regulated individually by notice and comment rulemaking and are listed below.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM Alkyl & Sulfonic Acid & Ammonium Salt (84-1056)	06/11/86	51 FR 21199
NPRM 1-Decanimine-N-Decyl-N-Methyl-N-Oxide (86-566)	12/08/87	52 FR 46496
NPRM Aluminum Cross-linked Sodium Carboxymethyl-cellulose	06/11/93	58 FR 32628
Final Action Alkyl & Sulfonic Acid & Ammonium Salt (84-1056)	12/00/99	

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Final Action 1- 12/00/99

Decanimine-N-
Decyl-N-Methyl-N-
Oxide (86-566)

Final Action Aluminum 12/00/99

Cross-linked
Sodium
Carboxymethyl-
cellulose**Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 1976**Sectors Affected:** 325 Chemical
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Products Manufacturing**Agency Contact:** James Alwood,
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RIN: 2070-AA59**3590. TSCA SECTION 8(A)
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
INFORMATION RULES****Priority:** Routine and Frequent**Legal Authority:** 15 USC 2607(a) TSCA
sec 8(a)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 712**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** These rules add chemicals to
the list of chemicals and designated
mixtures subject to the requirements of
the Toxic Substances Control Act
section 8(a) Preliminary Assessment
Information Rule (40 CFR part 712).
These chemicals have been identified
by the Office of Pollution Prevention
and Toxics, other EPA offices, and
other Federal agencies, as well as
recommended for testing consideration
by the Interagency Testing Committee.
Manufacturers and importers are
required to submit exposure-related
data (EPA Form No. 7710-35) on the
chemicals. These data will be used to
monitor the levels of production,import and/or processing of these
substances and the avenues of human
and environmental exposure to these
substances. These data will also
support risk assessment and test rule
decisions.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
Final Action 37th ITC List	02/28/96	61 FR 7421
Final Action 38th ITC List	10/29/96	61 FR 55871
Final Action 38th ITC List - Stay	12/11/96	61 FR 65186
Final Action 38th ITC List - Stay/Technical Amendments	01/07/98	63 FR 684
Final Action 38th ITC List - Revocation	12/00/99	
Final Action 39th ITC List	12/00/99	
Final Action 41st ITC List	12/00/99	
Final Action 42nd ITC List	12/00/99	

**Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 2178**Sectors Affected:** 325 Chemical
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RIN: 2070-AB08**3591. TSCA SECTION 8(D) HEALTH
AND SAFETY DATA REPORTING
RULES****Priority:** Routine and Frequent**Reinventing Government:** This
rulemaking is part of the Reinventing
Government effort. It will revise text in
the CFR to reduce burden orduplication, or streamline
requirements.**Legal Authority:** 15 USC 2607(d) TSCA
sec 8(d)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 716**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** These rules require
manufacturers, importers and
processors to submit unpublished
health and safety data on chemicals
added to the requirements of the Toxic
Substances Control Act section 8(d)
Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule
(40 CFR part 716). These chemicals
have been identified by the Office of
Pollution Prevention and Toxics, other
EPA offices, and other Federal agencies,
as well as recommended for testing
consideration by the Interagency
Testing Committee.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
Final 38th ITC List	10/29/96	61 FR 55871
Final 38th ITC List - Stay	12/11/96	61 FR 65186
Final 38th ITC List - Stay/Technical Amendment	01/07/98	63 FR 684
Final Action 38th ITC List - Revocation	12/00/99	
Final Action 43rd ITC List	12/00/99	

**Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 113**Sectors Affected:** 325 Chemical
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RIN: 2070-AB11

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3592. PCBS; POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS; EXEMPTIONS FROM THE PROHIBITIONS AGAINST MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, AND DISTRIBUTION IN COMMERCE**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 15 USC 2605 TSCA sec 6(e)(3)(B)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 761**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: Section 6(e)(3)(B) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) provides that the Administrator may grant, by rule, exemptions from the prohibitions against manufacturing, processing and distribution in commerce of PCBs upon finding that 1) no unreasonable risk to health or the environment will occur, and 2) good faith efforts have been made by the petitioner to develop a substitute for PCB which does not pose an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. In addition, the Interim Procedural Rules were amended to require certain petitioners to reapply for EPA approval to continue PCB activities previously approved by EPA.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM (1) Group I	12/06/94	59 FR 62875
Final Action Group I	02/00/00	
NPRM (2) Group II	09/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions**Government Levels Affected:** Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 215

Sectors Affected: 211 Oil and Gas Extraction; 31-33 Manufacturing; 5133 Telecommunications; 2211 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution; 622 Hospitals; 6113 Colleges, Universities and Professional Schools; 921 Executive, Legislative, Public Finance and General Government

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RIN: 2070-AB20**3593. CHEMICAL-SPECIFIC SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULES (SNURS) TO EXTEND PROVISIONS OF SECTION 5(E) ORDERS****Priority:** Routine and Frequent**Legal Authority:** 15 USC 2604 TSCA sec 5**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 721**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: When the Agency determines that uncontrolled manufacture, import, processing, distribution, use or disposal of a premanufacture notification (PMN) substance may present an unreasonable risk, it may issue a section 5(e) consent order to limit these activities. However, such orders apply only to the PMN submitter. Once the new substance is entered on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) chemical inventory, others can manufacture, import or process the substance without controls. Therefore, EPA extends the controls to apply to others by designating manufacture, import or processing of the substances for uses without the specified controls as significant new uses. Under the Expedited Follow-Up Rule, which became effective on October 10, 1989 (54 FR 31314), EPA routinely publishes batch SNURs containing routine section 5(e) and non-5(e) SNURs. However, certain activities, such as modifications, withdrawals, revocations, and SNURs upon which comments are received in the direct final publication process, are subject to notice and comment rulemaking and are listed below.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM Batch SNUR: 84-660/-704 & 84-105/-106/-107 & 85-433	05/27/93	58 FR 30744
NPRM Aromatic Amino Ether (P90-1840)	06/06/94	59 FR 29255
NPRM Alkenyl Ether of Alkanetriol Polymer (93-458)	12/19/94	59 FR 65289

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM Certain Chemical Substances (91-1299/95-1667 91-1298 91-1297)	06/26/97	62 FR 34421
NPRM Certain Chemical Substances	09/09/98	63 FR 48157
Final Action Aromatic Amino Ether (P90-1840)	12/00/99	
Final Action Alkenyl Ether of Alkanetriol Polymer (93-458)	12/00/99	
Final Action Certain Chemical Substances	12/00/99	
Final Action Batch SNUR: 84-660/-704 & 84-105/-106/-107 & 85-433	02/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3495

Sectors Affected: 325 Chemical Manufacturing; 324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing

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RIN: 2070-AB27**3594. TEST RULES; GENERIC ENTRY FOR FINAL DECISIONS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 15 USC 2603 TSCA 4; 15 USC 2611 TSCA 12**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 790-799**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: EPA is requiring testing via rules, or will obtain testing through enforceable consent agreements (ECAs) or publish a notice which provides the reasons for not doing so for chemicals

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listed herein. These chemicals have been designated for priority testing consideration by the ITC or recommended for testing consideration (for which the 12-month statutory requirement does not apply). The list also includes chemicals or categories of chemicals which have been identified for testing consideration by other Federal or other EPA offices through EPA review processes.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM Aryl Phosphates (ITC List 2)	12/29/83	48 FR 57452
NPRM Brominated Flame Retardants	06/25/91	56 FR 29140
NPRM Aryl Phosphates (ITC List 2)	01/17/92	57 FR 2138
Final Action-ECA DiBasic Esters (CPSC)	08/05/99	64 FR 42692
Final Action-ECA Aryl Phosphates (ITC List 2)	12/00/99	
Final Action ITC Chemicals (ITC List 28)	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3493

Sectors Affected: 325 Chemical Manufacturing; 32411 Petroleum Refineries

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RIN: 2070-AB94

3595. ACRYLAMIDE; BAN ON USE OF ACRYLAMIDE FOR GROUTING

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 15 USC 2605 TSCA sec 6; 15 USC 2607 TSCA sec 8

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 764

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: On October 2, 1991, EPA proposed a regulation of acrylamide and NMA grouts based on the unreasonable risk associated with their usage. EPA's rule would prohibit the manufacture, distribution in commerce, and use of acrylamide grout. In February 1996, EPA reopened the record for 30 days to take additional comments, specifically to seek data on the durability of acrylamide and NMA grouts. The Agency has reviewed the comments and expects to promulgate the final rule in the Winter of 1999/2000.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	10/02/91	56 FR 49863
Notice Reopening Record for Comments on Durability of NMA	02/28/96	61 FR 7454
Final Action	01/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 277

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RIN: 2070-AC17

3596. REFRACTORY CERAMIC FIBERS; SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULES ON NATIONAL PROGRAM CHEMICALS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 15 USC 2604 TSCA 5; 15 USC 2605 TSCA 6

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 704; 40 CFR 721

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA has instituted a program to monitor the commercial development of existing chemicals of concern and/or to gather information to support risk assessments on such chemicals. As these chemicals are identified, EPA will initiate rulemakings under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) sections 5 and/or 6 to require reporting by the manufacturers, importers and/or processors of these chemicals. Proposed rules may be published on at least the chemicals listed on the timetable below.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM Refractory Ceramic Fiber	03/21/94	59 FR 13294
Final Action Refractory Ceramic Fiber	09/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3528

Sectors Affected: 327999 All Other Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing

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RIN: 2070-AC37

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3597. PCBS; POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS) TRANSFORMER RECLASSIFICATION RULE**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Reinventing Government:** This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.**Legal Authority:** 15 USC 2605 TSCA sec 6(e)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 761**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** This rule would relax the regulatory requirements for reclassifying PCB transformers to a lower regulatory status by modifying the current reclassification requirements of 50 degree centigrade temperature and 90-day testing. Results of a preliminary analysis indicate that many transformers never reach the required temperature during operation, but retrofitting still successfully reduces PCB concentration. Safety risks to employees and to the general public occur in mandating the continued adherence to the current regulations. EPA may also address the reclassification of voltage regulators.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/18/93	58 FR 60970
Final Action	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions**Government Levels Affected:** State, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3021**Sectors Affected:** 211 Oil and Gas Extraction; 31-33 Manufacturing; 5133 Telecommunications; 2211 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution; 622 Hospitals; 6113 Colleges, Universities and Professional Schools; 921 Executive, Legislative, Public Finance and General Government**Agency Contact:** Tony Baney, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, 7404, Washington, DC 20460
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Email: simons.tom@epa.gov**RIN:** 2070-AC39**3598. LEAD; TSCA SECTION 403; IDENTIFICATION OF DANGEROUS LEVELS OF LEAD****Regulatory Plan:** This entry is Seq. No. 131 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.**RIN:** 2070-AC63**3599. TEST RULE; HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (HAPS)****Priority:** Other Significant**Legal Authority:** 15 USC 2603 TSCA 4; 42 USC 7412 CAA 112; 42 USC 7403 CAA 103; 15 USC 2611 TSCA 12**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 790 to 799**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** EPA is proposing health effects testing under TSCA section 4 in support of programs and activities required under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), governing Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs). Section 112 of the CAA directs EPA to determine the risk to health and the environment remaining after application of technology-based emissions standards to major and area sources. Section 112 also sets forth a mechanism for revising and modifying the statutory list of 189 HAPs under section 112(b), and requirements for an accidental release control program. These data will also be important for the right-to-know program given the large release of these chemicals to the atmosphere. In order to implement these and other programs and requirements under section 112, EPA must identify the health and environment effects of potential concern from exposure to HAPs, ascertain the minimum data needed to adequately characterize those health and environmental effects, and assess the risks posed by HAPs. In addition, under section 103(d), EPA is required to conduct a research program on the short- and long-term effects of air pollutants on human health, ascertain the minimum data needed to adequately characterize those health and environmental effects, and assess the risks posed by HAPs.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	06/26/96	61 FR 33178
Supplemental NPRM	12/24/97	62 FR 67466
Supplemental NPRM	04/21/98	63 FR 19694
Final Action	01/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** State, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3487**Sectors Affected:** 325 Chemical Manufacturing; 32411 Petroleum Refineries**Agency Contact:** David R. Williams, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, 7405, Washington, DC 20460
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Email: leukroth.rich@epa.gov**RIN:** 2070-AC76**3600. TSCA SECTION 8(E) POLICY; NOTICE OF CLARIFICATION****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Reinventing Government:** This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.**Legal Authority:** 15 USC 2607(e) TSCA sec 8(e)**CFR Citation:** Not Yet Determined**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** The TSCA section 8(e) Notice of Clarification and Solicitation of Public Comment would amend certain aspects of the 1978 TSCA section 8(e) Statement of Interpretation and Enforcement Policy (1978 Policy Statement). The 1978 Policy Statement describes the types of information that EPA considers reportable under section 8(e), the substantial risk reporting provision of TSCA, and describes the

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procedures for reporting such information to EPA. This clarification effort derives from a review of the existing section 8(e) guidance done in the context of questions raised by companies considering participating in the section 8(e) Compliance Audit Program (CAP). As a result of this review, EPA determined that parts of the 1978 Policy Statement concerning the reportability of information on widespread and previously unsuspected distribution in environmental media and emergency incidents of environmental contamination needed some refinement. The subject Federal Register action solicited comment on refined reporting guidance concerning widespread and previously unsuspected distribution in environmental media and provides additional circumstances where information is not reportable because it is considered known to the Administrator. Finally, the notice solicited comments on changes to the section 8(e) reporting deadline and reaffirmed the standards for claims of confidentiality for information contained in a notice of substantial risk under section 8(e).

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	07/13/93	58 FR 37735
Final Action	03/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3118**Sectors Affected:** 325 Chemical Manufacturing; 32411 Petroleum Refineries**Agency Contact:** Richard Hefter, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, 7403, Washington, DC 20460

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RIN: 2070-AC80**3601. NOTICE OF TSCA SECTION 4 REIMBURSEMENT PERIOD AND TSCA SECTION 12(B) EXPORT NOTIFICATION PERIOD SUNSET DATES FOR TSCA SECTION 4 SUBSTANCES****Priority:** Info./Admin./Other**Reinventing Government:** This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.**Legal Authority:** 15 USC 2603 TSCA 4; 15 USC 2611 TSCA 12**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 707; 40 CFR 790; 40 CFR 791; 40 CFR 799**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** EPA is developing a list of substances that are or have been subject to TSCA section 4 testing actions which required testing under rules or Enforceable Consent Orders. EPA will identify sunset, or termination dates that will identify: (1) the end of section 4 reporting requirements (40 CFR 790); (2) the end of the reimbursement period under which persons subject to test rules are subject to an obligation to reimburse test sponsors (40 CFR 791); and (3) the end of the period during which export notification requirements under TSCA section 12(b) are triggered.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	09/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations**Government Levels Affected:** Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 355**Sectors Affected:** 325 Chemical Manufacturing; 32411 Petroleum Refineries**Agency Contact:** Frank Kover, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, 7405, Washington, DC 20460

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RIN: 2070-AC84**3602. PCBS; POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL; USE AUTHORIZATIONS****Priority:** Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.**Unfunded Mandates:** Undetermined**Reinventing Government:** This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.**Legal Authority:** 15 USC 2605(e) TSCA sec 6(e)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 761**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** The notice of proposed rulemaking that was published on December 6, 1994, covered the manufacture (including import), processing, distribution in commerce, export use, disposal, and marking of PCBs. On June 29, 1998, EPA issued a final rule involving the disposal related provisions. Other provisions, e.g., certain use authorizations and import provisions, were to be addressed in separate actions. This rulemaking addresses a use authorization for certain non-liquid PCB applications, which although currently in use have never been authorized under the PCB regulations at 40 CFR part 761.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	06/10/91	56 FR 26738
NPRM	12/06/94	59 FR 62788
Final Action 1 PCB Disposal Provisions	06/29/98	63 FR 35384
Notice: Use Authorizations - Data Availability	11/00/99	
Final Action 2 Use Authorizations	01/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 417

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Sectors Affected: 211 Oil and Gas Extraction; 31-33 Manufacturing; 5133 Telecommunications; 622 Hospitals; 6113 Colleges, Universities and Professional Schools; 921 Executive, Legislative, Public Finance and General Government

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RIN: 2070-AD27

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Long-Term Actions

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

3603. LEAD; REGULATORY INVESTIGATION UNDER THE TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA) TO REDUCE LEAD (PB) CONSUMPTION AND USE

Priority: Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined

Legal Authority: 15 USC 2605 TSCA 6

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 745

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action initiates a regulatory investigation under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) section 6 to determine if uses of lead (Pb) present an unreasonable risk to human health and the environment. The investigation will involve examination of the potential sources of human or other exposure to lead throughout the life cycle. Based on information gathered EPA may propose TSCA section 6(a) rules to control existing or new uses of Pb which pose an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment, and to explore the desirability and feasibility of discouraging overall consumption of Pb in general. Currently, EPA has ongoing regulatory investigation on one specific use of lead: fishing sinkers. EPA is exploring a combination of approaches to address human health and wildlife exposure to lead fishing sinkers including voluntary initiatives and education campaigns. EPA is developing materials to explain the dangers of lead through misuse and improper handling of lead sinkers. EPA is working with States to generally distribute such materials and to include information on lead hazards to human health and wildlife in State fishing guidelines booklets.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	05/13/91	56 FR 22096
NPRM Proposed Ban of Fishing Sinkers	03/09/94	59 FR 11122
Final Action Fishing Sinkers	12/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3252

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RIN: 2070-AC21

3604. LEAD; MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL OF LEAD-BASED PAINT DEBRIS SECTION 402(A)

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 15 USC 2601 to 2671; 42 USC 6901 to 6992

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 745

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Currently, waste derived from lead-based paint (LBP) abatements is managed under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste regulations. Other Federal agencies (Department of

Housing and Urban Development, Department of Health and Human Services) and several States and advocacy groups have expressed concern that the costs associated with the disposal of large volume architectural components (e.g., doors and windows) may interfere with abatement activities. EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances and the Office of Solid Waste have initiated a joint rulemaking to address the disposal of these architectural components. This rulemaking would develop disposal standards for these components under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) title IV, (the definition of abatement under TSCA title IV, section 401(1)(B), includes disposal). The TSCA regulations would establish appropriate disposal standards for LBP architectural components and identify recycling and incineration activities that would be controlled or prohibited. To minimize duplication of waste management requirements, EPA is developing a companion RCRA rule to suspend temporarily hazardous waste management regulations applicable to lead-based paint debris which will be subject to the new TSCA standards.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM TSCA Proposal	12/18/98	63 FR 70189
Comment Extension of Comment Period	02/12/99	64 FR 7158
Comment Extension of Comment Period	02/12/99	64 FR 7159
Final Action	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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Long-Term Actions

Additional Information: SAN No. 3508

This SAN and RIN includes RCRA companion rule: Temporary Suspension of Toxicity Characteristic Rule for Specified Lead-Based Paint Debris.

Sectors Affected: 233 Building, Developing and General Contracting; 23321 Single Family Housing Construction; 23332 Commercial and Institutional Building Construction; 23521 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors; 23542 Drywall, Plastering,

Acoustical and Insulation Contractors; 23511 Plumbing, Heating and Air-Conditioning Contractors; 23594 Wrecking and Demolition Contractors; 23592 Glass and Glazing Contractors; 54138 Testing Laboratories; 562111 Solid Waste Collection

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RIN: 2070-AC72

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Completed Actions

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

3605. ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS IN SCHOOLS RULE AMENDMENTS

Priority: Other Significant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 763

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
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Withdrawn-No Further Action Planned	08/16/99	
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Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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RIN: 2070-AC62

3606. GUIDANCE ON ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE PURCHASING FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES

Priority: Info./Admin./Other

CFR Citation: Not Yet Determined

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
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NPRM	09/29/95	60 FR 50722
Final Action	08/20/99	64 FR 45811

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Government Levels Affected: Federal

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RIN: 2070-AC78

3607. LEAD-BASED PAINT; FEES FOR ACCREDITATION AND CERTIFICATION ACTIVITIES SECTION 402(A)(3)

Priority: Info./Admin./Other

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 745

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
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Direct Final Rule	09/02/98	63 FR 46668
NPRM	09/02/98	63 FR 46734
Direct Final Rule	10/16/98	63 FR 55547
Withdrawn		
Final Action	06/09/99	64 FR 31092

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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RIN: 2070-AD11

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Prerule Stage

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

3608. TRI; ADDITION OF OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION TO THE TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 102 in Part II of this issue of the Federal Register.

RIN: 2070-AD19

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

Proposed Rule Stage

3609. TRI; RESPONSES TO PETITIONS RECEIVED TO ADD OR DELETE OR MODIFY CHEMICAL LISTINGS ON THE TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY

Priority: Routine and Frequent. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 11013 EPCRA 313

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 372

Legal Deadline: See Additional Information.

Abstract: These actions grant or deny petitions received to add or delete or modify chemicals on the list of toxic chemicals under section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) that are subject to reporting under the Toxic Chemical Release Reporting Rule. The actions cover individual chemicals or groups of chemicals for which petitions have been received.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Notice DBNPA (Request to Delete)	10/27/95	60 FR 54949
Notice of Denial Phosphoric Acid (Request to Delete)	01/23/98	63 FR 3566
Notice of Denial Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) (Request to Delete)	03/30/98	63 FR 15195
NPRM Chromite Ore (Request to Delete)	02/23/99	64 FR 8774
NPRM Chromite Ore from Transvaal Reg. of S.A.	02/23/99	64 FR 8775
Notice of Denial Acetonitrile (Request to Delete)	03/05/99	64 FR 10597
Final Response DBNPA (Request to Delete)	11/00/99	
Final Action Chromite ore from Transvaal	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 2425

Statutory deadline: Within 180 days of receipt the Agency must either initiate

rulemaking or explain why not in the Federal Register. Manufacturing industries in SIC codes 20-39 plus the following industries and SIC codes: Metal Mining (SIC code 10 except SIC codes 1011, 1081, and 1094); Coal Mining (SIC code 12 except SIC code 1241); Electric Utilities (SIC codes 4911, 4931, 4939); Commercial Hazardous Waste Treatment (SIC code 4953); Chemicals and Allied Products-Wholesale (SIC code 5169); Petroleum Bulk Terminals and Plants (SIC code 5171); and, Solvent Recovery Services (SIC code 7389).

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RIN: 2070-AC00

3610. TRI; POLLUTION PREVENTION ACT INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

Priority: Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 11013 Pollution Prevention Act

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 372

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Section 6607(b) of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA) (Pub. L. 101-508) requires the addition of several data elements to the Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (TRI) reporting requirements as promulgated under section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) (Pub. L. 99-499). Section 313 of EPCRA requires owners or operators of certain facilities that manufacture, process, or otherwise use listed toxic chemicals to annually

report their releases of these chemicals to each environmental medium. The PPA mandates that section 313 covered facilities also report on source reduction and recycling activities relating to the toxic chemicals beginning with the 1991 reporting year. Since 1991 covered facilities have been providing this information to EPA in section 8, Source Reduction and Recycling Activities, of EPA Form R. On September 25, 1991 (56 FR 48475), EPA proposed regulations which would provide definitions and instructions for reporting the PPA data elements on the EPA Form R. In this action, EPA will amend certain aspects of the September 25, 1991, proposed rule.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	09/25/91	56 FR 48475
Supplemental NPRM	12/00/99	
Response	03/00/00	
Combustion for Energy Recovery (Request to Modify)		
Final Action	06/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 2847

Affected Sectors Include: Manufacturing industries in SIC codes 20-39 plus the following industries and SIC codes: Metal Mining (SIC code 10 except SIC codes 1011, 1081, and 1094); Coal Mining (SIC code 12 except SIC code 1241); Electric Utilities (SIC codes 4911, 4931, 4939); Commercial Hazardous Waste Treatment (SIC code 4953); Chemicals and Allied Products-Wholesale (SIC code 5169); Petroleum Bulk Terminals and Plants (SIC code 5171); and, Solvent Recovery Services (SIC code 7389).

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EPA—Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

Proposed Rule Stage

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3611. TRI; CHEMICAL EXPANSION; FINALIZATION OF DEFERRED CHEMICALS

Priority: Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined

Legal Authority: 42 USC 11013 EPCRA 313; 42 USC 11023; 42 USC 11048; 42 USC 11076

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 372

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: On November 30, 1994, EPA added 286 chemicals and chemical categories to the EPCRA section 313 list, including 39 chemicals as part of two delineated categories. Each chemical and chemical category was found to meet the statutory criteria described in EPCRA section 313(d)(2)(A)-(C). At this time, EPA deferred final action on 40 chemicals and one chemical category until a later date. These were deferred because the comments received on them raised difficult technical or policy issues which required additional time to address. EPA chose not to delay final action on the 286 chemicals and chemical categories because of the additional time needed to address the issues surrounding the smaller group of 40 chemicals and one chemical category; rather, EPA believed it to be in the spirit of community right-to-know to proceed with the final rulemaking of the additional chemicals and chemical categories.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/12/94	59 FR 1788
Final Finalizes Listing of 286 Chemicals and Chemical Categories	11/30/94	59 FR 61432
Supplemental NPRM Deferred Chemicals	12/00/00	
Final Action Deferred Chemicals	12/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3007

Includes SIC codes: Manufacturing industries in SIC codes 20-39 plus the following industries and SIC codes: Metal Mining (SIC code 10 except SIC codes 1011, 1081, and 1094); Coal Mining (SIC code 12 except SIC code 1241); Electric Utilities (SIC codes 4911, 4931, 4939); Commercial Hazardous Waste Treatment (SIC code 4953); Chemicals and Allied Products-Wholesale (SIC code 5169); Petroleum Bulk Terminals and Plants (SIC code 5171); and, Solvent Recovery Services (SIC code 7389).

Sectors Affected: 42269 Other Chemical and Allied Products Wholesalers

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RIN: 2070-AC47

3612. TRI; REVISIONS TO THE OTHERWISE USE ACTIVITY EXEMPTIONS AND THE COAL EXTRACTION ACTIVITIES EXEMPTION

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: This action may affect State, local or tribal governments and the private sector.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 11001 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 372

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) requires reporting from facilities which manufacture or process at least 25,000 pounds of a listed chemical, or otherwise use 10,000 pounds of a listed

chemical. In determining amounts of listed chemicals that are manufactured, processed or otherwise used, facilities may be entitled to consider specific exemptions from reporting. EPA is presently reviewing a group of these exemptions. The categories of exemptions presently being reconsidered by EPA are the structural component exemption, the routine janitorial and facility grounds maintenance exemption, the personal use exemption, the motor vehicle maintenance exemption, and the intake water/air exemption. Also known as the otherwise use exemptions because they are limited to otherwise use activities, these exemptions are expressly provided for at 40 CFR 372.38(c). EPA is also considering changes to the coal mining extraction exemption provided for at 40 CFR 372.38(g).

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	04/00/00	
Final Action	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4265

By Statute and Regulation, this rule will affect SIC codes 20-39, 10 (except SIC codes 1011, 1081, 1094), 12 (except SIC code 1241), 4911, 4931, 4939, 4953, 5169, 5171, and 7389.

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RIN: 2070-AD39

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

Final Rule Stage

3613. TRI; REPORTING THRESHOLD AMENDMENT FOR CERTAIN PERSISTENT AND BIOACCUMULATIVE TOXIC CHEMICALS (PBTS)

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 132 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2070-AD09

3614. TRI; LOWERING OF EPCRA SECTION 313 REPORTING THRESHOLDS FOR LEAD AND LEAD COMPOUNDS

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 133 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2070-AD38

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

Long-Term Actions

3615. EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT: AMENDMENTS AND STREAMLINING RULE

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 11002; 42 USC 11004; 42 USC 11048; 42 USC 11021; 42 USC 11022

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 355; 40 CFR 370

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This rule will address the remaining issues from the proposed rule of June 8, 1998. (Reporting thresholds for gasoline and diesel fuel at retail gas stations were included in a separate final rule; 64 FR 7031, February 11, 1999.) This rule will include: reporting thresholds for rock salt, sand, gravel and other chemicals that pose minimal risk; plain language rewrite; and may consider reporting thresholds for facilities with some similarities to gas stations (motor pools, marinas, etc.) and guidance on approaches to State flexibility.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	06/08/98	63 FR 31268
Final Action	To Be Determined	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3215

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RIN: 2050-AE17

3616. RESPONSE TO A PETITION REQUESTING DELETION OF PHOSMET FROM THE EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (EHSS) LIST

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 11002; 42 USC 11004; 42 USC 11048

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 355

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA has received a petition to remove Phosmet from the extremely hazardous substance (EHS) list under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). This rulemaking will address the petitioner's claims.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	To Be Determined	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3994

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RIN: 2050-AE42

3617. MODIFICATION OF THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY FOR ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 11002; 42 USC 11004; 42 USC 11048

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 355

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: On October 12, 1994 (59 FR 51816), EPA proposed to modify the listing of several chemicals on the extremely hazardous substances (EHS) list under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. One petitioner requested the removal of isophorone diisocyanate (IPDI). EPA rejected the petitioner's request. However, in the review of the petition, EPA noticed that there was an error in the setting of the threshold planning quantity (TPQ) for IPDI, and proposed to correct the error in the October 12, 1994 notice of proposed rulemaking. The other modifications to the EHS list were made final on May 7, 1996; however, the TPQ for IPDI was not included in that final rule. This rule will finalize the TPQ for IPDI.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	To Be Determined	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

EPA—Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

Long-Term Actions

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3993

Sectors Affected: 325 Chemical Manufacturing

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RIN: 2050-AE43

3618. TRI; DATA EXPANSION AMENDMENTS; TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASE REPORTING; COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW

Priority: Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined

Legal Authority: 42 USC 11013 EPCRA; 42 USC 11023; 42 USC 11048; 42 USC 11076; 42 USC 13106

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 372

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The original Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) required reporting from manufacturing facilities on the releases and other waste management activities including waste treatment and disposal methods. This requirement was imposed under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) section 313(g). Information on waste management practices, including recycling, energy recovery, and source reduction activities, were added to TRI pursuant to the 1990 passage of the Pollution Prevention Act. EPA is currently considering whether additional data elements related to a mass balance/materials accounting program should be considered for incorporation into the TRI database. The additional data elements included for consideration include: quantity brought on site; quantity produced on site; quantity consumed on site; quantity contained in or as product; quantity stored on site as waste; and beginning and ending raw materials inventory. The issue of collecting mass balance/materials accounting information has been debated for over a decade. Congress, in enacting EPCRA, directed the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to study this issue further. NAS recommended that the issue of adding materials accounting data merited further analysis. Because

of competing priorities, this project is currently on hold. No activities are planned for 2000.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	10/01/96	61 FR 51322
NPRM	12/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3877

SECTORS AFFECTED: Manufacturing industries in SIC codes 20-39 plus the following industries and SIC codes: Metal Mining (SIC code 10 except SIC codes 1011, 1081, and 1094); Coal Mining (SIC code 12 except SIC code 1241); Electric Utilities (SIC codes 4911, 4931, 4939); Commercial Hazardous Waste Treatment (SIC code 4953); Chemicals and Allied Products-Wholesale (SIC code 5169); Petroleum Bulk Terminals and Plants (SIC code 5171); and, Solvent Recovery Services (SIC code 7389).

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RIN: 2070-AD08

3619. TRI; REVIEW OF CHEMICALS ON THE ORIGINAL TRI LIST

Priority: Other Significant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 1101 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 372

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: When TRI was established by Congress in 1986, the statutory language placed 309 chemicals and 20 categories of chemicals on the TRI list; that is referred to as the original TRI list. The chemicals on the original list were taken from two existing lists of toxic substances: the Maryland Chemical Inventory Report List of Toxic or Hazardous Substances, and the New Jersey Environmental Hazardous Substances list. This action constitutes the first systematic review of toxicology and environmental data for all the chemicals on the original TRI list to determine whether data for those chemicals conform with the statutory criteria for listing of chemicals on TRI. Chemicals for which data do not meet the statutory criteria will be delisted.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/00	
Final Rule	12/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4015

AFFECTED SECTORS: Manufacturing industries in SIC codes 20-39 plus the following industries and SIC codes: Metal Mining (SIC code 10 except SIC codes 1011, 1081, and 1094); Coal Mining (SIC code 12 except SIC code 1241); Electric Utilities (SIC codes 4911, 4931, 4939); Commercial Hazardous Waste Treatment (SIC code 4953); Chemicals and Allied Products-Wholesale (SIC code 5169); Petroleum Bulk Terminals and Plants (SIC code 5171); and Solvent Recovery Services (SIC code 7389).

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EPA—Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

Long-Term Actions

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RIN: 2070-AD18

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Final Rule Stage

Chemical Safety Information, Site Security and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act

3620. • AMENDMENTS TO THE LIST OF REGULATED SUBSTANCES AND THRESHOLDS FOR ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION; FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES USED AS FUEL OR HELD FOR SALE AS FUEL AT RETAIL FACILITIES**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** PL 106-40**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 68**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** On August 5, 1999 the President signed the Chemical Safety Information, Site Security and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act (Public Law 106-40). This Act, among other things,

prohibits EPA from regulating flammable substances under Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) when those substances are used as fuel or held for retail sale as fuel. This rulemaking will conform the existing rules implementing CAA Section 112(r) to the portions of Public Law 106-40 related to flammable fuels.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4302**Agency Contact:** James Belke, Environmental Protection Agency, Solid Waste and Emergency Response, 5104, Washington, DC 20460
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Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Prerule Stage

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

3621. REGULATORY DETERMINATION ON REMAINING WASTES FROM THE COMBUSTION OF FOSSIL FUELS**Priority:** Other Significant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 6921(b)(3)(C) RCRA sec 3001(b)(3)(C)**CFR Citation:** Not Yet Determined**Legal Deadline:** Other, Judicial, March 10, 2000, Regulatory Determination for Phase II Remaining Wastes.**Abstract:** On December 1, 1992, the Agency determined that additional study of four large-volume wastes — fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag and flue gas emission control wastes — from the combustion of coal by electric utility power plants was not necessary. A Final Regulatory Determination on these wastes was signed on August 2, 1993 and published in the Federal Register on August 9, 1993. The Agency also determined that for the remaining fossil-fuel combustion wastes, additional data collection is necessary to make a Regulatory Determination on these wastes. A Final Regulatory Determination will be made by March 10, 2000. These remaining wastes include: (1) fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, and flue gas emission control wastes from the combustion of coal by

electric utility power plants when such wastes are mixed with, co-disposed, co-treated, or otherwise co-managed with other wastes generated in conjunction with the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels, and (2) any other wastes subject to section 8002(n) of RCRA other than those subject to the August 1993 regulatory determination referenced above.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Notice of Availability	02/12/93	58 FR 8273
Regulatory Determination (Phase I Four Fossil Fuel Wastes)	08/09/93	58 FR 42466
Regulatory Determination (Phase II Remaining Wastes)	03/10/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** Undetermined**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3201**Agency Contact:** Dennis Ruddy, Environmental Protection Agency, Solid Waste and Emergency Response, 5306W, Washington, DC 20460Phone: 703 308-8430
Fax: 703 308-8686
Email: ruddy.dennis@epa.gov**RIN:** 2050-AD91**3622. REINVENTING THE LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS PROGRAM****Priority:** Other Significant**Reinventing Government:** This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 6905; 42 USC 6912(a); 42 USC 6921; 42 USC 6924**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 268**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** The Land Disposal Restrictions (LDR) program was established to minimize threats posed by the land disposal of untreated hazardous wastes. The program has been in place for a number of years and now regulates all but the most recently listed hazardous wastes. The Agency is now examining the LDR program, exploring past accomplishments, current issues, and

EPA—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Prerule Stage

future possibilities. The goals of the examination are to make the LDR program cheaper, smarter, cleaner, and more flexible. The Agency will develop an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM) to present initial thinking and the results of some activities taken as part of the ongoing LDR Reinvention Project so that the public will have an opportunity to comment. A proposed and final rule will follow.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	01/00/00	
NPRM	01/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** Undetermined**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4093**Sectors Affected:** 325 Chemical Manufacturing; 331 Primary Metal Manufacturing; 2122 Metal Ore Mining; 32411 Petroleum Refineries

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RIN: 2050-AE53**3623. REVISIONS TO SOLID WASTE LANDFILL CRITERIA—LEACHATE RECIRCULATION****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 6907; 42 USC 6912; 42 USC 6944; 42 USC 6949**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 258**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The Agency is reviewing and evaluating the technology of leachate recirculation in municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLFs). If sufficient data is found to justify a change in the regulations, we will propose to revise the regulations to allow leachate recirculation in units constructed with alternative liner designs resulting in a significant cost savings to some facilities.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	02/00/00	
NPRM	02/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 423**Sectors Affected:** 562 Waste Management and Remediation Services

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RIN: 2050-AE67**3624. • CRITERIA FOR MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS (SECTION 610 REVIEW)****Priority:** Info./Admin./Other**Legal Authority:** 5 USC 610**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 258**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The Agency promulgated the Solid Waste Disposal Facility Criteria; Final Rule on October 9, 1991 (56 FR 50978). These Criteria established new national minimum standards for municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLFs). The rule provides considerable flexibility for all MSWLFs and contains a special exemption from the criteria's design and groundwater monitoring requirements for owners and operators of certain small MSWLF units. Small MSWLFs are defined as units that dispose of less than twenty (20) tons of municipal solid waste daily.

The small landfill exemption in Part 258 was originally invalidated by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. However, in enacting the Land Disposal Program Flexibility Act of 1996 (LDPFA), Congress gave the statutory mandate for the exemption. The LDPFA reinstated the exemption from groundwater monitoring for qualifying small MSWLFs and EPA codified this requirement on September 25, 1996 (61

FR 50410). The LDPFA also directed the Agency to provide additional flexibility to small MSWLFs in the form of the minimum frequency of daily cover, the minimum frequency of monitoring for methane in landfill gas, and the infiltration barriers in the final cover. These requirements were codified on July 29, 1997 (62 FR 40708).

EPA delayed the effective date for compliance with the Financial Assurance requirements of the MSWLF rules until April 10, 1998 by a series of regulatory actions. The delayed effective date allowed EPA to codify the provisions from the LDPFA and to finalize new options for Financial Assurance tailored for local governments (61 FR 60328, November 27, 1996) and for Corporate Owners and Operators (63 FR 17706, April 10, 1998).

This new entry in the regulatory agenda announces that EPA will review the Part 258 regulations pursuant to section 610 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 USC 610). EPA solicits comments on the following factors; (1) the continued need for the rule, (2) the nature of complaints or comments received concerning the rule from the public since promulgation; (3) the complexity of the rule; (4) the extent to which the rule overlaps, duplicates or conflicts with other Federal rules, and, to the extent feasible, with State and local governmental rules; and (5) the length of time since the rule has been evaluated or the degree to which technology, economic conditions, or other factors have changed in the area affected by the rule.

It is the Agency's view that there is a continued need for the rule; however, the Agency welcomes suggestions for reducing any unnecessary burden on small entities resulting from these rules. As detailed above, the Agency has made continuing efforts to minimize the burden on the owners and operators of small MSWLFs. This review is a major component in further improvements and, if possible, further reductions in burden. EPA will also welcome comments on any other aspect of the rule.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Begin Review	11/00/99	

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Action	Date	FR Cite
End Comment Time	02/00/00	
End Review	10/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** Undetermined**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4350

ADDRESSES: Commenters must send an original and two copies of their comments referencing docket number F-1999-MLFN-FFFFF to : RCRA Docket Information Center, Office of Solid Waste (5305G), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Headquarters (EPA,HQ), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460. Hand deliveries of comments should be made to the Arlington, VA, address listed below. Comments may also be submitted electronically to: rcra-docket@epa.gov. Comments in electronic format should also be identified by the docket number F-1999-MLFN-FFFFF. All electronic comments must be submitted as an

ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption.

Commenters should not submit electronically any confidential business information (CBI). An original and two copies of CBI must be submitted under separate cover to: RCRA CBI Document Control Officer, Office of Solid Waste (5305W), U.S. EPA, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460.

Public comments will be available for viewing in the RCRA Information Center (RIC), located at Crystal Gateway I, First Floor, 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA. The RIC is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding federal holidays. To review docket materials, it is recommended that the public make an appointment by calling 703-603-9230. The public may copy a maximum of 100 pages from any regulatory docket at no charge. Additional copies cost \$0.15/page. For information on accessing paper and/or electronic copies of the document, see the Supplementary Information section.

For Further Information Contact: For general information, contact the RCRA Hotline at 800 424-9346 or TDD 800 553-7672 (hearing impaired). In the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, call 703 412-9810 or TDD 703 412-3323.

For information on specific aspects of this notice, contact Dwight Hlustick, Office of Solid Waste (5306W), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460, 703-308-8647, [hlustick.dwight@epa.gov]

Supplementary Information: The fact sheet is available in electronic format on the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/landfill.htm>

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RIN: 2050-AE75

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Proposed Rule Stage

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

3625. HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION RULE (HWIR): IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 113 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2050-AE07**3626. HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST REGULATION**

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 114 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2050-AE21**3627. REMOVAL OF REQUIREMENT TO USE SW-846 METHODS (TEST METHODS FOR EVALUATING SOLID WASTE: PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL METHODS)****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will eliminate existing text in the CFR.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 6905; 42 USC 6912(a); 42 USC 6921 to 6927; 42 USC 6930; 42 USC 6934 to 6939; 42 USC 6974; 42 USC 9601; 42 USC 9614(c)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 258; 40 CFR 260; 40 CFR 261; 40 CFR 264; 40 CFR 265; 40 CFR 266; 40 CFR 270; 40 CFR 279

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The EPA Office of Solid Waste (OSW) has been actively working to break down the barriers that the environmental monitoring community faces when trying to use new monitoring techniques. As a first step, OSW has accelerated its review process for new methods by eliminating several unnecessary internal review steps, and by streamlining the internal approval process for each new method. However, there are currently 32 citations in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) where the use of SW-846 methods is required. As a second step for speeding up the approval process, OSW plans to remove the requirements to use SW-846 methods for other than method defined parameters (i.e., where the method defines the regulations, such as the Toxicity Characteristic

Leaching Procedure) from 40 CFR. This will likely lead to an even more streamlined approval process since SW-846 will then be able to be handled strictly as guidance and not need the regulatory process for approval. This additional streamlining will permit new, more cost-effective methods to attain public and regulatory authority acceptance in much less time, allowing required monitoring to be done more cheaply, faster and, in some cases, more accurately.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 398

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EPA—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Proposed Rule Stage

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3628. STANDARDIZED PERMIT FOR RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 115 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2050-AE44

3629. HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL REGULATION RELATED TO LOW LEVEL MIXED WASTE; PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 116 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2050-AE45

3630. IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE; INORGANIC CHEMICAL INDUSTRY WASTES; AND CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE DESIGNATION AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES

Priority: Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 6901 to 6992(k)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 261; 40 CFR 263; 40 CFR 264; 40 CFR 265; 40 CFR 268; 40 CFR 271; 40 CFR 302

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Judicial, August 30, 2000.
 Final, Judicial, October 31, 2001.

Abstract: EPA, under an Environmental Defense Fund settlement agreement, will amend, if necessary, the regulations for hazardous waste management under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to reduce hazards to human health and the environment from inorganic chemical industry wastes. The wastes covered under this listing document include: sodium dichromate production wastes, wastes from the dry process for manufacturing phosphoric acid, phosphorus trichloride production wastes, phosphorus pentasulfide production wastes, wastes from the production of sodium phosphate from wet process phosphoric acid, sodium chlorate production wastes, antimony oxide production wastes, cadmium pigments production wastes, barium carbonate production wastes, potassium

dichromate production wastes, phenyl mercuric acetate production wastes, boric acid production wastes, inorganic hydrogen cyanide production wastes, and titanium dioxide production wastes (except for chloride process waste solids). This action is proposed under the authority of sections 3001(e)(2) of RCRA which directs EPA to make a hazardous waste listing determination for inorganic chemical wastes. After an extensive study of the waste streams of the above chemical industry processes, including characterization of the wastes generated and a risk assessment evaluating plausible mismanagement scenarios, EPA will propose which of the above wastes, if any, should be listed as a hazardous waste under 40 CFR part 261.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/00/00	
Final Action	10/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4083

Sectors Affected: 32518 Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing; 325131 Inorganic Dye and Pigment Manufacturing; 325312 Phosphatic Fertilizer Manufacturing; 31611 Leather and Hide Tanning and Finishing; 313 Textile Mills; 325611 Soap and Other Detergent Manufacturing

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RIN: 2050-AE49

3631. MODIFICATIONS TO RCRA RULES ASSOCIATED WITH SOLVENT-CONTAMINATED SHOP TOWELS AND WIPERS

Priority: Other Significant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 6921

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 261; 40 CFR 268

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action would modify RCRA rules that impact the management of solvent-contaminated shop towels and wipes. Solvent-contaminated shop towels and wipes are used throughout industry for equipment cleaning and other related facility operations. The spent shop towels and wipes can be hazardous wastes when the solvent used is either a characteristic or listed solvent. An examination of industry use and management practices reveals that many facilities may use only small amounts of solvent on their disposable wipes, and use small numbers of wipes daily — suggesting that these materials may sometimes pose little or no risk to human health and the environment if disposed in municipal landfills. Similarly, situations exist where both disposable wipes and reusable shop towels are not being managed according to prescribed Federal and States' rules and policies. Problems with this issue have persisted since the late 1980s.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	07/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 4091

Sectors Affected: 323 Printing and Related Support Activities; 325 Chemical Manufacturing; 332 Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing; 333 Machinery Manufacturing; 334 Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing; 336 Transportation Equipment Manufacturing; 337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing; 441 Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers; 811

EPA—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Proposed Rule Stage

Repair and Maintenance; 812 Personal and Laundry Services

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RIN: 2050-AE51

3632. GLASS-TO-GLASS RECYCLING OF CATHODE RAY TUBES (CRTS): CHANGES TO HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATIONS

Priority: Other Significant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 6912(a); 42 USC 6921; 42 USC 6922; 42 USC 6923; 42 USC 6924; 42 USC 6925

CFR Citation: Not Yet Determined

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action will revise the existing Federal hazardous waste regulations to remove unnecessary regulatory barriers to glass-to-glass recycling of Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs). A CRT is the main component of a television or computer monitor. A CRT is made largely of specialized glasses, some of which contain lead to protect the user from X-rays inside the CRT. Due to the lead, when they are disposed of or reclaimed, some CRTs are hazardous wastes under the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations. Glass-to-glass recycling involves the return of used CRT glass to manufacturing of new CRTs.

This action is planned in response to a June 9, 1998 recommendation on CRT recycling from the Common Sense Initiative (CSI) Council to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). CSI is a consensus-based process for developing cleaner, cheaper, smarter environmental improvements that includes representatives of: industry; environmental groups; community groups; environmental justice groups; labor; and, Federal, State, local, and tribal governments. The recommendation involves minimizing RCRA requirements for glass-to-glass

recycling while retaining appropriate controls to ensure protection of human health and the environment. The goal of the recommendation is to facilitate an increase in glass-to-glass recycling, thereby minimizing disposal of lead, increasing resource recovery, and enhancing protection of human health and the environment.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	04/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4092

Sectors Affected: 334411 Electron Tube Manufacturing

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RIN: 2050-AE52

3633. LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS; POTENTIAL REVISIONS FOR MERCURY LISTED AND CHARACTERISTIC WASTES

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 6905; 42 USC 6912(a); 42 USC 6921; 42 USC 6924

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 268

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The data and information gathered by the Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM) process are being used to provide the bases of the proposed revised treatment standards for some forms of mercury hazardous wastes in this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM). The ANPRM solicited data and comments on treatment data that the Agency has gathered on the treatment of mercury wastes. Some forms of mercury wastes are now required to be treated by either incineration or retorting. Both of these forms of treatment have the potential to emit mercury via air emissions. Also, some information suggests that certain waste types which are required to be retorted are not amenable to that form of treatment. Information on mercury treatment alternatives, especially

stabilization, has been requested. There also is a shrinking demand for mercury, which brings up concerns about requiring recovery of mercury wastes.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	05/28/99	64 FR 28949
NPRM	05/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: Undetermined

Additional Information: SAN No. 4094

Sectors Affected: 3353 Electrical Equipment Manufacturing; 325181 Alkalies and Chlorine Manufacturing; 32551 Paint and Coating Manufacturing; 3254 Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing

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RIN: 2050-AE54

3634. RCRA APPENDIX VIII STREAMLINING

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 6905; 42 USC 6912(a); 42 USC 6921; 42 USC 6922; 42 USC 6938

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 261

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action will propose to modify the list of chemicals found in Appendix VIII of 40 CFR part 261 by: (1) rearranging the Appendix into groups of chemicals according to their frequency of expected occurrence in wastes; (2) clarifying ambiguous entries currently on the Appendix such as those marked not otherwise specified; and (3) deleting those chemicals for which the risk from potential exposure is considered to be minimal.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	09/00/00	

EPA—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Proposed Rule Stage

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4

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RIN: 2050-AE55

3635. LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS; TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR SPENT POTLINERS FROM PRIMARY ALUMINUM REDUCTION (K088)

Priority: Other Significant**Unfunded Mandates:** Undetermined**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 6905; 42 USC 6912(a); 42 USC 6921; 42 USC 6924**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 268; 40 CFR 271**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: K088 wastes contain, among other hazardous constituents of concern, significant amounts of cyanide and fluoride. Unless the fluoride is immobilized or recovery and the cyanide is destroyed there is significant potential to contaminate surface water and groundwater. Treatment standards based on the best demonstrated available technology (vitrification) are necessary to substantially diminish the toxicity of the waste and the likelihood of the constituents migrating.

On September 21, 1998, the Agency promulgated interim treatment standards for spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction (EPA hazardous waste K088). In this rule, the Agency committed to establishing final treatment standards within the next two years. The Agency needs to gather data, review treatment technologies and develop treatment standards for arsenic and fluoride based on this new analysis. In addition, the Agency must evaluate alternative treatment technologies for the thermal destruction of K088. In particular, the Agency will assess the effectiveness of vitrification on K088 waste. Vitrification treatment enables K088 to be treated while generating a product from the vitrified K088. EPA, however, needs to determine whether control technologies

are appropriate for the vitrification units.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Action	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4233

Sectors Affected: 3334 Ventilation, Heating, Air-Conditioning and Commercial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing

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RIN: 2050-AE65

3636. REVISIONS TO GUIDELINES FOR THE STORAGE AND COLLECTION OF RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL SOLID WASTE

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 6907; 42 USC 6912; 42 USC 6944**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 243**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: EPA promulgated Guidelines for the Storage and Collection of Residential, Commercial, and Institutional Solid Waste in 1976. These guidelines referenced safety standards that are now obsolete. The Agency was petitioned to incorporate current safety standards. Two sections are revised. The revisions amend the requirements for waste containers used for the storage of both solid waste and materials that have been separated for the purpose of recycling. The safety requirements for mobile equipment and stationary compactors are revised.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Direct Final Rule	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 422

Sectors Affected: 562 Waste Management and Remediation Services

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RIN: 2050-AE66

3637. • ALTERNATIVE LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR CONTAMINATED SOILS, DEFERRAL OF PCB'S AS AN UNDERLYING HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT IN SOIL

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 6924 (G)(4)(M)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 268**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: EPA is proposing to temporarily defer applicability of a portion of the rule applying Land Disposal Restrictions under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to underlying hazardous constituents in soils contaminated with certain hazardous constituent. Specifically, EPA is proposing to temporarily defer the requirement that polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) be considered an underlying hazardous constituent when present in soils which either exhibit the Toxicity Characteristic for metals, or contain a hazardous waste that is listed due to metal content.

EPA—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Proposed Rule Stage

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 436

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Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Final Rule Stage

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

3638. CORRECTIVE ACTION FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS (SWMUS) AT HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

Priority: Economically Significant. Major under 5 USC 801.

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 6924 RCRA sec 3004(u); 42 USC 6924 RCRA sec 3004(v)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 264; 40 CFR 270

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Past and present waste management practices at Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) treatment, storage or disposal facilities have resulted in releases of hazardous constituents from some waste management units. These releases may cause contamination of soils, groundwater, surface water, and air. This regulation provides a framework for investigating and remediating releases at RCRA facilities as necessary to protect human health and the environment.

The Agency has issued the corrective action regulations in several phases. A proposal for corrective action at RCRA facilities was issued in July 1990. In February 1993, regulations concerning Corrective Action Management Units (CAMU) and Temporary Units were issued. An advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) was published on May 1, 1996. The final phase would have included assessing comments on the ANPRM, and striking the appropriate balance between finalizing certain provisions of the July 1990 proposal and issuing guidance for the corrective action program. However, the Agency plans no further action on this effort.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	07/27/90	55 FR 30798
Final Rule (Phase I)	02/16/93	58 FR 8658
ANPRM	05/01/96	61 FR 19432
Notice Published	10/07/99	64 FR 54604

Partial Withdrawal of Proposed Rulemaking

Final Action To Be Determined

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 23

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RIN: 2050-AB80

3639. RCRA SUBTITLE C FINANCIAL TEST CRITERIA (REVISION)

Priority: Other Significant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 6912(a) RCRA sec 2002(a); 42 USC 6924 RCRA sec 3004; 42 USC 6925 RCRA sec 3005; 42 USC 6926 RCRA sec 3006

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 264; 40 CFR 265; 40 CFR 280; 40 CFR 761

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The revised financial responsibility test is intended to improve the current test in predicting which firms will enter bankruptcy and not be able to cover their financial obligations for liability and closure costs of hazardous waste treatment,

storage and disposal facilities. A bankrupt firm may be unable to afford the proper closure of a facility which would require the government to incur response costs at the facility. The rule would also qualify owners and operators of RCRA Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities which must currently use more expensive ways, such as surety bonds or letters of credit, of demonstrating financial assurance, to use the less expensive corporate financial responsibility test for more of their obligations. The combined savings from screening out riskier firms and making the test more available to viable firms would be approximately \$19 million annually in public and private costs. These regulatory amendments would have no effect on local or tribal governments.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	07/01/91	56 FR 30201
NPRM	10/12/94	59 FR 51523
Notice of Data Availability	02/00/00	
Final Action	09/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 2647

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RIN: 2050-AC71

EPA—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Final Rule Stage

3640. LISTING DETERMINATION OF WASTES GENERATED DURING THE MANUFACTURE OF AZO, ANTHRAQUINONE, AND TRIARYLMETHANE DYES AND PIGMENTS

Priority: Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 6921 RCRA sec 3001; 42 USC 9602 Superfund (CERCLA) sec 102

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 261; 40 CFR 264; 40 CFR 265; 40 CFR 271; 40 CFR 302

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Judicial, June 30, 1999, Dyes II (deferred wastes): met deadline.

Final, Judicial, June 30, 2000, Dyes I 5/1/00; Dyes II 6/30/00.

Other, Judicial, December 12, 1999, Dyes I Notice of Data Availability.

Abstract: This action addresses the potential human health and environmental risks posed by wastes from the manufacture of dyes and pigments, and determines whether these wastes should be listed as hazardous wastes under RCRA to control any potentially unacceptable risks. If listed under RCRA, these wastes would also be added to the CERCLA list of hazardous substances. This action will be implemented by EPA and States authorized under RCRA. Impacts on local governments are not expected, and small business impacts are undetermined at this time. EPA proposed listing decisions for most wastes in 1994 (Dyes-I), and deferred decisions on several others. Two deferred waste streams (filter aids, triarylmethane, and sludges) are subject to separate deadlines for proposed and final action (Dyes II rulemaking). The Dyes II NPRM was published on July 23, 1999. The rule proposed in 1994 was incomplete because it did not contain information confidential by industry. Therefore, a NODA will be necessary, when EPA is able to release an adequate record. The deadlines are based on recent settlement discussions with plaintiffs in *EDF v. Browner*, Civil Action No. 89-0598 D.D.C.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM Dyes I	12/22/94	59 FR 66072
NPRM Dyes II (deferred wastes)	07/23/99	64 FR 40192
Notice Dyes I (Notice of Data Availability)	12/00/99	
Final Action Dyes I	05/00/00	

Action	Date	FR Cite
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Final Action Dyes II
(deferred wastes)

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3066

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RIN: 2050-AD80

3641. CHLORINATED ALIPHATICS LISTING DETERMINATION

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 6921 RCRA sec 3001; 42 USC 9602 Superfund (CERCLA) sec 102

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 261; 40 CFR 264; 40 CFR 265; 40 CFR 271; 40 CFR 302

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Judicial, July 31, 1999.
Final, Judicial, September 30, 2000.

Abstract: This action addresses the potential risks posed by wastes from the production of chlorinated aliphatics, and determines whether these wastes should be listed as hazardous wastes under RCRA to control any potentially unacceptable risks. Any wastes newly listed as hazardous also will be added to the CERCLA list of hazardous substances. This action will be implemented by EPA and States authorized under RCRA. Impacts on local governments are not expected, and small business impacts are undetermined.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/25/99	64 FR 46475
Final Action	09/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3151

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RIN: 2050-AD85

3642. REVISIONS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE GUIDELINE FOR PROCUREMENT OF PRODUCTS CONTAINING RECOVERED MATERIALS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 6912(a) RCRA sec 6002(e)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 247

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: RCRA section 6002 and E.O. 13101 require EPA to prepare guidelines in the Federal Register which designate items that are or can be made with recovered materials and to issue recommendations for government procurement of these items. Once designated, procuring agencies are required to purchase these items with the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable. Government procurement of EPA-designated items containing recovered materials fosters markets for recovered materials and, thereby, closes the recycling loop. To date, EPA has designated 36 items under two Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (CPG1 and CPG2) and proposed to designate 19 more items under CPG3. EPA has also issued a Recovered Materials Advisory Notice (RMAN) with each CPG which provides recommendations on buying the designated items. The E.O. requires EPA to update the CPG every two years. The new actions would (1) finalize the designation of items and recommendations proposed in CPG3; (2) propose to designate new items in CPG4; and (3) issue final item designations in CPG4.

EPA—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Final Rule Stage

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Notice -- Paper Products Recovered Materials Advisory Notice	06/08/98	63 FR 31214
Notice -- Recovered Materials Advisory Notice I Update	06/08/98	63 FR 31217
NPRM (CPG3 and RMAN 3)	08/26/98	63 FR 45558
Final Action (CPG3 and RMAN 3)	11/00/99	
NPRM (CPG4 and RMAN 4)	03/00/00	
Final Action (CPG4 and RMAN 4)	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3545

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RIN: 2050-AE23**3643. REVIEW OF TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC LEVEL FOR SILVER UNDER THE RESOURCE CONSERVATION RECOVERY ACT (RCRA)****Priority:** Info./Admin./Other**Reinventing Government:** This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 6905; 42 USC 6912(a); 42 USC 6921; 42 USC 6922; 42 USC 6938**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 261; 40 CFR 268**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This action is a technical review of the possible risks associated with management of silver-bearing wastes and economic impacts of this regulation, which is being conducted in response to petitions submitted to the Agency to re-assess the toxicity characteristic level for silver. EPA will address all potential pathways for risks

from silver-bearing wastes, including possible ecological effects.

Silver is on the toxicity characteristic list because it was a regulated drinking water contaminant. In January 1991, the Agency deleted the primary drinking water maximum contaminant level (MCL) for silver based on consideration that the major effect is cosmetic and that silver is unlikely to occur in drinking water supplies. The petitioners, users of silver materials and silver waste generators, requested the Agency to re-evaluate the basis for silver's inclusion in the TC.

The Agency believes that before a decision can be made to delete or modify the toxicity characteristic level for silver, a more complete assessment of risks posed by management of silver-bearing wastes must be conducted.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Initial Study Complete	06/30/97	
Peer Review Complete	10/30/98	
Final Study Complete	06/30/99	
Final Action Under Final Study	04/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3886

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RIN: 2050-AE37**3644. RECYCLED USED OIL CONTAINING PCBS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 9601; 42 USC 9614(c); 42 USC 6905; 42 USC 6912(a); 42 USC 6921 to 6927; 42 USC 6930; 42 USC 6934; 42 USC 6974

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 261; 40 CFR 279**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The direct final rule, published May 6, 1998, eliminates errors and clarifies ambiguities in the used oil management standards. Specifically, the rule clarifies (1) when used oil contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) is regulated under the used oil management standards and when it is not, (2) that the requirements applicable to releases of used oil apply in States that are not authorized for the RCRA base program, (3) that mixtures of conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) wastes and used oil are subject to the used oil management standards irrespective of how that mixture is to be recycled, and (4) that the initial marketer of used oil that meets the used oil fuel specification need only keep a record of a shipment of used oil to the facility to which the initial marketer delivers the used oil. This rule also amends three incorrect references to the pre-1992 used oil specifications in the provisions which address hazardous waste fuel produced from, or oil reclaimed from, oil bearing hazardous wastes from petroleum refining operations.

EPA received relevant adverse comments on three of the amendments included in the May 6, 1998 direct final rule: the amendments to 40 CFR 261.5(j) (mixtures of conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste and used oil), 40 CFR 279.10(i) (applicability of the used oil management standards to used oil contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)), and 40 CFR 279.74(b) (recordkeeping requirements for marketers of used oil that meets the used oil fuel specification). On July 14, 1998, the Agency removed these three amendments and reinstated the regulatory text that existed prior to the May 6, 1998 direct final rule. EPA will promulgate a final rule addressing the comments received and finalizing the three amendments, as appropriate.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	05/06/98	63 FR 24963
NPRM	05/06/98	63 FR 25006
Removal (removal of 3 amendments)	07/14/98	63 FR 37780
Final Action	01/00/00	

EPA—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Final Rule Stage

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4088

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RIN: 2050-AE47**3645. 180-DAY ACCUMULATION TIME UNDER RCRA FOR GENERATORS OF F006 WASTE WATER TREATMENT SLUDGES FROM THE METAL FINISHING INDUSTRY****Priority:** Other Significant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 6922**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 262**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: EPA is preparing to take final action on its proposal to allow generators of F006 waste (sludges from the treatment of electroplating wastewaters) up to 180 days (or up to 270 days, if applicable) to accumulate F006 waste without a RCRA permit or interim status, provided that F006 waste generators: 1) recycle the F006 waste by metals recovery, 2) accumulate no more than 16,000 kilograms of F006 waste at any one time, 3) have implemented pollution prevention practices that reduce the volume or toxicity of the F006 waste or that make it more amenable for metals recovery, and 4) comply with the applicable management standards. EPA believes that the 180-day accumulation time would minimize economic barriers to recycling of F006 waste through metals recovery, thus providing generators of F006 waste with an incentive to choose metals recovery over treatment and land

disposal as their waste management option for F006 waste. This action is part of the Agency's efforts under the Common Sense Initiative (CSI) for the Metal Finishing Industry to identify and to implement cleaner, cheaper, and smarter opportunities for environmental protection.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/01/99	64 FR 4818
Final Action	02/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4178

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RIN: 2050-AE60

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Long-Term Actions

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

3646. FINAL DETERMINATION OF THE APPLICABILITY OF THE TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC RULE TO PETROLEUM CONTAMINATED MEDIA AND DEBRIS FROM UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 6921 RCRA sec 3001**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 261**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: In the final hazardous waste Toxicity Characteristic (TC) rule published in June 1990, EPA decided to temporarily defer application of the TC rule to petroleum-contaminated media and debris, such as soils and groundwater, that result from underground storage tank (UST) corrective actions. This rule is part of the Agency's commitment to make a final determination regarding the UST temporary deferral. The temporary deferral was, in part, based on the Agency's concern that without such a deferral, UST cleanup procedures would be adversely affected, resulting in delays in remedial action and

increases in remediation costs. Since this action is deregulatory, there are no adverse effects on small businesses, or on State, local, or tribal governments.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/12/93	58 FR 8504
Final Action	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: Undetermined

Additional Information: SAN No. 318

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RIN: 2050-AD69**3647. REVISED STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE COMBUSTION FACILITIES****Priority:** Other Significant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 6924 RCRA sec 3004; 42 USC 6925 RCRA sec 3005; 42 USC 7412 CAA sec 112; 42 USC 7414 CAA sec 114**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 60; 40 CFR 63; 40 CFR 260; 40 CFR 264; 40 CFR 265; 40 CFR 266; 40 CFR 270**Legal Deadline:** NPRM, Judicial, January 31, 2001.

Abstract: Under the Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments of 1990, EPA is required to establish National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for most hazardous waste combustors (HWCs) (i.e., incinerators, cement kilns, boilers, and some types of smelting furnaces). In addition, under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), EPA is required to establish standards for all HWCs as necessary to ensure protection of human health and the environment. EPA is concerned that its current RCRA standards for HWCs may not be

EPA—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Long-Term Actions

adequately protective given that the standards do not take into account indirect pathways of exposure and that there have been advances both in risk assessment and control technologies since promulgation of the current standards.

Consequently, the Agency established new emissions standards for HWCs for cement kilns, LWAKs and incinerators under joint CAA and RCRA authority. This will avoid duplicative Agency effort and piecemeal regulation of the hazardous waste combustion industry. The Agency is in the process of developing a proposal to address boilers and other industrial furnaces.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM Cement Kilns & Lightweight Aggregate Kilns & Incinerators	04/19/96	61 FR 17358
Final Action MACT Fasttrack	06/19/98	63 FR 33782
Final Action Cement Kilns & LWAKs & Incinerators (Final-Phase I)	09/30/99	64 FR 52828
NPRM Boilers & Other Industrial Furnaces	01/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 3333

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RIN: 2050-AE01

3648. HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: SLAG RESIDUES DERIVED FROM HIGH TEMPERATURE METALS RECOVERY (HTMR) TREATMENT OF KO61, KO62 AND F0006 WASTES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 6905 RCRA sec 2002; 42 USC 6921; 42 USC 6922; 42 USC 6924; 42 USC 6934; 42 USC 6938; 42 USC 6912(a) RCRA sec 2002(a); 42 USC 6922 RCRA sec 3002; 42 USC 6924 RCRA sec 3004

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 261; 40 CFR 266

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA assessed the potential risks to human health and the environment from the use of slag residues (slags) resulting from high temperature metals recovery (HTMR) treatment of specified hazardous wastes (i.e., electric arc furnace dust, steel finishing pickle liquor, and electroplating sludges). This assessment was used as a basis for the proposed rule to reclassify these slags as nonhazardous when they meet certain exclusion levels and are managed and used in a certain manner. EPA needs to reevaluate the proposed rule due to significant issues raised by public commenters. There is currently no deadline for final action on the proposed rule.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM Final Action	12/29/94 To Be Determined	59 FR 67256

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3428

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RIN: 2050-AE15

3649. HAZARDOUS WASTE IDENTIFICATION; RECYCLED USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 9601; 42 USC 9614(c); 42 USC 6905; 42 USC 6912(a); 42 USC 6921 to 6927; 42 USC 6930; 42 USC 6934; 42 USC 6974

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 279

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA is reviewing whether the provision of the used oil management standards which governs mixtures of recycled used oil and characteristic hazardous waste, 40 CFR 279.10(b)(2) (the used oil mixture rule), is consistent with the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit's decision in Chemical Waste Management, Inc. v. EPA. The decision, which concerned a challenge to

portions of EPA's land disposal restrictions, held that EPA could not authorize certain wastes exhibiting the hazardous characteristics of ignitability, reactivity, or corrosivity to be diluted to eliminate the characteristic and then be land-disposed unless the hazardous constituents in the waste were adequately treated to minimize threats to human health and the environment.

The used oil mixture rule provides that a mixture of hazardous waste and used oil destined for recycling, if the mixture is hazardous solely because it exhibits a hazardous waste characteristic, is regulated under the used oil management standards. Under the used oil mixture rule, such a decharacterized mixture, therefore, is not subject to the hazardous waste regulations, including those relating to land disposal restrictions. Further analysis is necessary to determine whether mixtures of used oil destined for recycling and characteristic hazardous wastes differ significantly from other mixtures containing characteristic wastes in terms of potential threat to human health and the environment.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	To Be Determined	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State

Additional Information: SAN No. 3668

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RIN: 2050-AE28

3650. PAINT MANUFACTURING WASTES LISTING: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Priority: Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

EPA—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Long-Term Actions

Legal Authority: 42 USC 6905; 42 USC 6912(a); 42 USC 6921; 42 USC 6922; 42 USC 6926; 42 USC 6938; 42 USC 9602; 42 USC 9603; 42 USC 9604; 33 USC 1321; 33 USC 1361

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 261; 40 CFR 271; 40 CFR 302

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Judicial, January 28, 2001.
NPRM, Statutory, February 8, 1986.
Final, Judicial, March 30, 2002.

Abstract: This action addresses the potential risks posed by wastes from the production of paints, and determines whether these wastes should be listed as hazardous under RCRA to control any potentially unacceptable risks. Any new wastes listed as hazardous will also be added to the CERCLA list of hazardous substances. This action will be implemented by EPA and States authorized under RCRA. Impacts on local governments are not expected, and small business impacts are undetermined. Specific wastes to be addressed are water/caustic cleaning wastes, solvent cleaning wastes, emission control dusts/sludges, wastewater treatment sludges, and off-spec product.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/00/01	
Final Action	03/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: State, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3805

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RIN: 2050-AE32

3651. MANAGEMENT OF CEMENT KILN DUST (CKD)

Priority: Other Significant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 6912(a) RCRA sec 2002(a); 42 USC 6921(a) RCRA sec 3001(a)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 259; 40 CFR 261; 40 CFR 264; 40 CFR 266

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: CKD is a high volume material by-product of the cement manufacturing process. While it contains potentially hazardous constituents such as lead, cadmium and chromium, it has been exempted since November 1980 from hazardous waste regulation under RCRA Subtitle C by the Bevill Amendment, which modified Section 3001 of RCRA to exempt certain special wastes until further studies could be completed and any applicable regulations were promulgated. In December 1993, EPA submitted a Report to Congress with its findings on the nature and management practices associated with CKD. This was followed in January 1995 by an EPA regulatory determination published in the Federal Register (60 FR 7366, 2/7/95), which concluded that additional control of CKD is warranted. In the regulatory determination EPA committed to develop additional tailored regulations under RCRA Subtitle C and, if necessary, the Clean Air Act. As part of its regulatory development effort, the Office of Solid Waste within EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response has initiated further studies and has held informal discussions with stakeholders interested in regulations under RCRA Subtitle C for the management of CKD. The regulations will be tailored to protect human health and the environment while limiting burden on the regulated community.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/20/99	64 FR 45631
Final Action	02/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3856

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RIN: 2050-AE34

3652. MERCURY-CONTAINING AND RECHARGEABLE BATTERY MANAGEMENT ACT; CODIFICATION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 14303

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 271; 40 CFR 273

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The purpose of this rule is to codify into the Code of Federal Regulations certain provisions of the Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Management Act that impact the May 11, 1995 Universal Waste Rule (40 CFR Part 273). The Act was signed by the President on May 13, 1996 and became immediately effective nationwide on the date of signature. Specifically, one provision of the law requires the collection, storage, and transportation of the following types of batteries be managed according to standards established in the Universal Waste Rule: used rechargeable batteries, lead-acid batteries not covered by 40 CFR part 266 or the equivalent requirements of an approved state program, rechargeable alkaline batteries, certain mercury-containing batteries banned from domestic sale, and used consumer products containing rechargeable batteries that are not easily removable. The law prohibits State imposed requirements that are not identical to those found in the Federal Universal Waste Rule, but allows States to adopt and enforce identical standards and to implement and enforce collection, storage, and transport requirements identical to those included in the universal waste rule if the standards are approved by the EPA Administrator.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	12/00/00	
NPRM	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3888

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EPA—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Long-Term Actions

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3653. RCRA REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING BURDEN REDUCTION

Priority: Other Significant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: PL 104-13; 42 USC 6907; 42 USC 6912(a); 42 USC 6921 to 6927; 42 USC 6930; 42 USC 6934; 42 USC 6935; 42 USC 6937 to 6939; 42 USC 6944; 42 USC 6949(a); 42 USC 6974

CFR Citation: Not Yet Determined

Legal Deadline: See Additional Information.

Abstract: To meet the goals of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Office of Solid Waste (OSW) plans to reduce its Subtitle C reporting and recordkeeping burden on the regulated community, states, and the public. On June 18, 1999, OSW published for review and comment a Notice of Data Availability (NODA) with our burden reduction ideas, and their associated burden reduction estimates. After reviewing the comments OSW receives on the NODA, OSW will publish a proposed rule to implement as many of these ideas as warranted.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Notice	06/18/99	64 FR 32859
NPRM	11/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations

Government Levels Affected: State, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4084

Legal Deadline information: The Paperwork Reduction Act requires reduction of record keeping and reporting burden by 2001.

Sectors Affected: 562 Waste Management and Remediation Services;

325 Chemical Manufacturing; 331 Primary Metal Manufacturing; 332 Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing; 334 Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing; 323 Printing and Related Support Activities; 324 Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing; 326 Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing

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RIN: 2050-AE50

3654. SUSPENSION OF TEMPORARY TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC RULE FOR SPECIFIC LEAD-BASED PAINT DEBRIS

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 6905; 42 USC 6912(a); 42 USC 6921; 42 USC 6922; 42 USC 6938

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 261

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Currently, waste derived from lead-based paint (LBP) abatements that exhibits the characteristics of toxicity is managed under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste regulations. Other Federal agencies (Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Health and Human Services) and several States and advocacy groups have expressed concern that the costs associated with the disposal of large volume of such debris (e.g., doors, windows and demolition debris) may interfere with abatement activities. EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) and the Office of Solid Waste have proposed a joint rulemaking to address the disposal of this debris. (See also RIN 2070-AC72.) The final rule being prepared by OPPTS would develop disposal and management standards for this debris under the Toxic Substances Control Act

(TSCA) title IV, (the definition of abatement under TSCA title IV, section 401(1)(B), includes disposal). The TSCA regulations would establish appropriate disposal and management standards for LBP debris and identify recycling and incineration activities that would be controlled or prohibited. To minimize duplication of waste management requirements, EPA is developing a companion RCRA rule to suspend temporarily hazardous waste management regulations applicable to LBP debris, which will be subject to the new TSCA standards.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM RCRA Temporary Suspension	12/18/98	63 FR 70233
Final Action RCRA Temporary Suspension	11/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4263

Sectors Affected: 23321 Single Family Housing Construction; 23332 Commercial and Institutional Building Construction; 23542 Drywall, Plastering, Acoustical and Insulation Contractors; 23561 Roofing, Siding and Sheet Metal Contractors; 23594 Wrecking and Demolition Contractors; 23592 Glass and Glazing Contractors; 56291 Remediation Services; 23599 All Other Special Trade Contractors; 23511 Plumbing, Heating and Air-Conditioning Contractors; 23531 Electrical Contractors; 23552 Floor Laying and Other Floor Contractors; 23311 Land Subdivision and Land Development; 562111 Solid Waste Collection; 562112 Hazardous Waste Collection; 562119 Other Waste Collection; 48411 General Freight Trucking, Local; 48421 Used Household and Office Goods Moving; 48422 Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local; 56221 Waste Treatment and Disposal; 54138 Testing Laboratories; 23551 Carpentry Contractors; 48412 General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance; 56292 Materials Recovery Facilities; 23322 Multifamily Housing Construction;

EPA—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Long-Term Actions

23521 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors

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RIN: 2050-AE68

3655. PROPOSED REGULATORY AMENDMENTS ON RECYCLING OF HAZARDOUS WASTES IN FERTILIZERS

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 1006 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 261; 40 CFR 266; 40 CFR 268; 40 CFR 271

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This rulemaking is intended to revise the current RCRA regulations that apply to recycling of hazardous wastes in the manufacture of fertilizers. Exemptions from RCRA standards are currently provided for some hazardous wastes used in this manner, while other hazardous wastes that may be more suitable as fertilizer ingredients are

subject to stringent regulatory requirements that can discourage legitimate recycling practices. This rulemaking effort is intended to establish a more consistent regulatory framework for this practice, to remove current regulatory disincentives to legitimate recycling of hazardous wastes in fertilizer products, and to establish a set of standards for contaminant concentrations in hazardous waste-derived fertilizers that are more appropriate to fertilizers and which are protective of human health and the environment.

These regulatory revisions will directly affect companies that manufacture zinc micronutrient fertilizers from hazardous wastes, and is likely to benefit such manufacturers that are small businesses by removing regulatory disincentives to recycling.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/00	
Final Action	05/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4208

Sectors Affected: 331492 Secondary Smelting, Refining, and Alloying of Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum); 32531 Fertilizer Manufacturing; 331419 Primary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum); 331111 Iron and Steel Mills; 562112 Hazardous Waste Collection; 32531 Fertilizer Manufacturing

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RIN: 2050-AE69

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Completed Actions

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

3656. HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM; MODIFICATION OF THE HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM; HAZARDOUS WASTE LAMPS

Priority: Other Significant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 273

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	07/27/94	59 FR 38288
Final Action	07/06/99	64 FR 36451

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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RIN: 2050-AD93

3657. • ADEQUACY OF STATE PERMIT PROGRAMS UNDER RCRA SUBTITLE D

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 6945 RCRA sec 4005; 42 USC 6912 RCRA sec 2002

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 239

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This rule establishes criteria and procedures for EPA to use to determine whether State municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill permit programs and State permit programs relating to non-municipal, non-hazardous waste disposal units that receive conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) waste are adequate to ensure compliance with the Federal revised criteria in 40 CFR parts

258 and 257, subpart B, respectively. While the Federal revised criteria apply to all MSW landfills and non-municipal, non-hazardous waste disposal units receiving CESQG waste, States with permit programs deemed adequate under this rule can provide some flexibility on certain requirements to owners and operators who meet the revised criteria's performance standards. In providing this flexibility, this action offers an opportunity to reduce the regulatory burden on State and local governments and on landfill owners and operators.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/26/96	61 FR 2584
Final Action	10/23/98	63 FR 57025
Direct Final Rule	06/08/99	64 FR 30434
NPRM	06/08/99	64 FR 30465

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

EPA—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Completed Actions

Government Levels Affected: State, Tribal

Additional Information: SAN No. 43

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Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Oil Pollution Act (OPA)

Final Rule Stage

3658. OIL POLLUTION PREVENTION REGULATION: REVISIONS

Priority: Other Significant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1321 CWA sec 311(j)(1)(C)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 112

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Following a major inland oil spill with substantial environmental impacts (i.e., Ashland Oil in Floreffe, PA, in January 1988), an interagency task force recommended steps to improve EPA's oil spill prevention program (40 CFR part 112). This

program requires oil storage facilities to prevent and contain discharges that could reach waters of the United States. On October 22, 1991, the Agency proposed revisions to implement some of the task force recommendations and on February 17, 1993, the Agency proposed further clarifications and technical changes to the spill prevention regulations. On December 2, 1997, EPA supplemented the 1991 and 1993 proposed revisions with a proposal to reduce burdens associated with the oil spill prevention program by reducing the recordkeeping provisions or exempting some facilities from some recordkeeping requirements. This rule will take final action on the 1991, 1993, and 1997 proposals.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	10/22/91	56 FR 54612
NPRM	02/17/93	58 FR 8824
Supplemental NPRM	12/02/97	62 FR 63812
Final Action	09/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 2634

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Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Proposed Rule Stage

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

3659. NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST FOR UNCONTROLLED HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES: PROPOSED AND FINAL RULES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 9605
Superfund (CERCLA) sec 105

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 300.425

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action will revise the sites included on the National Priorities List (NPL) of uncontrolled waste sites in the National Contingency Plan (NCP). CERCLA requires that the Agency revise the NPL at least annually. Periodic revisions will allow EPA to include sites on the NPL with known or threatened hazardous substance releases and to delete sites that have been cleaned up.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM 24	03/06/98	63 FR 11340
Final Action 20	03/06/98	63 FR 11332

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM 25	07/28/98	63 FR 40247
Final Action 21	07/28/98	63 FR 40182
Final Action (Tex-Tin Corp)	09/18/98	63 FR 49855
NPRM 26	09/29/98	63 FR 51882
Final Action 22	09/29/98	63 FR 51848
NPRM 27	01/19/99	64 FR 2950
Final Action 23	01/19/99	64 FR 2942
NPRM (Midnight Mine)	02/16/99	64 FR 7564
NPRM 28	04/23/99	64 FR 19968
NPRM (Alameda)	05/10/99	64 FR 24990
Final Action 24	05/10/99	64 FR 24949
NPRM 29	07/22/99	64 FR 39886
Final Action 25	07/22/99	64 FR 39878
NPRM 30	10/22/99	64 FR 56992
Final Action	10/22/99	64 FR 56966
NPRM	01/00/00	
Final Action	01/00/00	
NPRM	04/00/00	
Final Action	04/00/00	
Final Action	07/00/00	
NPRM	07/00/00	
NPRM	10/00/00	
Final Action	10/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 343

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RIN: 2050-AD75

3660. REPORTABLE QUANTITY ADJUSTMENTS FOR CARBAMATES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

EPA—Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

Proposed Rule Stage

Legal Authority: 42 USC 9602(a); 42 USC 11004

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 302; 40 CFR 355

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA has listed carbamate waste streams as hazardous wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). RCRA listed wastes, by statute, automatically become hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and are assigned a one pound statutory reportable quantity (RQ) unless EPA adjusts them. These substances also become subject to reporting requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) with a one pound threshold. EPA, in this action, will propose RQ adjustments for the carbamates. Most RQ adjustments are expected to be greater than one pound. Raising the RQs for these substances would decrease the burden on 1) the regulated community for complying with the reporting requirements under CERCLA and EPCRA; 2) Federal, State, and local authorities for program implementation; and 3) Federal, State, or local authorities, if they release hazardous substances at the RQ level or greater.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3423

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RIN: 2050–AE12

3661. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND SUPERFUND STATE CONTRACTS FOR SUPERFUND RESPONSE ACTIONS; REVISION OF 40 CFR PART 35 SUBPART O

Priority: Other Significant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 9601 to 9675

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 35 Subpart O

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: 40 CFR Part 35 Subpart O is the Superfund Administrative Regulation that governs awarding of Superfund cooperative agreements (CAs) to States, Indian Tribes, and political subdivisions. Subpart O covers State-lead, site-specific cooperative agreements for non-time-critical removal, preremedial, remedial, and enforcement actions, and site-specific management assistance for federal-lead projects. Also covered by Subpart O are non-site-specific Core Program Cooperative Agreements to build state infrastructure. The requirements for Superfund State Contracts, financial administration, property, procurement, reporting, recordkeeping, and closeout are provided in Subpart O.

Subpart O was promulgated 6/5/1990, and became effective on 7/5/1990. Many changes in the administration of the Superfund program have occurred over the past eight years which could be better reflected in Subpart O. The six categories of CAs presently used in Subpart O could provide greater flexibility to accommodate the new types of CAs that have developed. For example, the number of Block Funding Reform pilots, begun in 1997, to consolidate several of the cooperative agreements offered in Subpart O, has grown to about 16 for Fiscal Year 1998, and has generated at least 60 approved deviation requests from Subpart O and 40 CFR Part 31 (Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements promulgated shortly after the promulgation of Subpart O). These pilot projects offer considerable

administrative relief to States, Tribes, and EPA by reducing reporting requirements, broadening scope changes without amendment, increasing the ability to move monies within and among CAs, and relaxing application requirements regarding site-specific identification of cooperative agreement funds to certain activities, while maintaining site-specific drawdown requirements needed for cost recovery and Superfund accounting. Subpart O also needs to be conformed with Part 31. Differences between these two companion regulations were not institutionalized at the time of promulgation.

EPA plans to examine the feasibility of grant authority, institutionalize the combining of CA types, create more flexible reporting requirements, permit greater scope changes without amendment, provide more flexible money movement within and among CAs, and other advances in State/Tribal/EPA interaction.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	09/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is no statutory requirement. There is a paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 4177

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RIN: 2050–AE62

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Final Rule Stage

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

3662. GRANTS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RULE REFORM—40 CFR PART 35 SUBPART M**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Reinventing Government:** This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 9617(e) Superfund (CERCLA) sec 117**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 35**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** The revisions to the Technical Assistance Grants (TAG) Rule are intended to simplify the application and administrative processes. The new TAG Rule would eliminate the requirement that budget periods may not exceed 3 years. Budget periods would be negotiated with TAG applicants so that they have flexibility to synchronize the period of time during which the recipient anticipates

having a technical advisor involved with the schedule of work at a site. In addition, the new rule would eliminate the 20 percent ceiling for administrative costs of a grant so that recipients do not need to differentiate between programmatic and administrative cost. The Agency proposed to eliminate the distinction between sole and multiple applicants under the rule, since both must meet identical criteria. The requirement that the applicant demonstrate that there is an actual or potential health threat posed to group members by the site would also be deleted since EPA believes that there is a potential health threat at all Superfund sites. EPA also believes that all Superfund sites pose potential economic and recreational threats to adjacent communities, and that there is no need for the applicant to provide evidence of those threats. Furthermore, EPA may already have sufficient information from various sources concerning the potential health, economic, and recreational threats

posed by Superfund sites. The proposed rule also included a new provision that if finalized would allow communities to receive cash advances of up to \$5,000.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/24/99	64 FR 46233
Final Action	06/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3806

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RIN: 2050-AE33

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Long-Term Actions

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

3663. REPORTING EXEMPTIONS FOR FEDERALLY PERMITTED RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 33 USC 1321; 33 USC 1361; 42 USC 9602; 42 USC 11004**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 117; 40 CFR 302; 40 CFR 355**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** This action would clarify the definition of federally permitted release under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Federally permitted releases of hazardous substances are exempt from CERCLA reporting and liability, and from reporting under section 304 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	07/19/88	53 FR 27268
Supplemental Notice	07/11/89	54 FR 29306
Final Action	To Be	Determined

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 2394

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RIN: 2050-AB82**3664. STREAMLINING THE PREAUTHORIZATION MIXED FUNDING FOR APPLICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CLAIMS AGAINST SUPERFUND****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Reinventing Government:** This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 9601**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 307**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** Current regulations at 40 CFR part 307 provide for the preauthorization of claims against the Superfund in instances where the

Agency makes a determination that mixed funding is appropriate. This process has been labeled by many stakeholders as overly burdensome. The Agency has reviewed the current process in order to identify areas in which burdens may be lessened and requirements may be streamlined. As a result, the Agency is considering a proposal to amend the current regulation to: streamline the application process by eliminating duplicative information requirements; minimize the requirements related to management, oversight, and reporting of the cleanup, by removing the requirement to be guided by the Federal Acquisition Requirements, and replacing the requirement of maximum free and open competition with a bright-line standard; allow claimants to provide independent certification of claims and supporting documentation; streamline the actual payment process by taking advantage of the electronic funds transfer process; ensure that cost recovery concerns are addressed by requiring claimants, within a settlement document, to reimburse the Fund for costs not recovered (only in the event cost recovery is initiated), due to claimants' failure to provide adequate

EPA—Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

Long-Term Actions

documentary support or upon a determination that response costs expended (and claimed) were not reasonable or not incurred consistent with the National Contingency Plan; and ensure proper accounting by requiring offsets for funds owed to the Agency by claimants.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	To Be	Determined

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3885

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RIN: 2050-AE38

3665. CRITERIA FOR THE DESIGNATION OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES UNDER CERCLA SECTION 102(A)

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 9602

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 302.4

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action will address the development of evaluation criteria for the designation of substances as hazardous under CERCLA. It is necessary to develop evaluation criteria because the Agency has the authority under CERCLA 102(a) to designate substances as hazardous; however, the Agency does not have criteria to do so. To date the only substances designated as CERCLA hazardous substances are as a result of their appearance on other Acts' lists defined under CERCLA 101(14). Using CERCLA designation criteria the Agency may establish CERCLA hazardous substances independently from other Acts, in the interest of public health and the environment.

The purpose of this action is to have well thought-out criteria for designating

hazardous substances that may be applied to individual substances for evaluation and decision as to whether or not the substance should be appropriately designated a CERCLA 102(a) hazardous substance. The Agency already has the authority to designate substances as hazardous; in this action, criteria will be developed to implement that authority.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	11/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 4201

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RIN: 2050-AE63

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Prerule Stage

Clean Water Act (CWA)

3666. • EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR THE ORGANIC CHEMICALS, PLASTICS AND SYNTHETIC FIBERS CATEGORY (SECTION 610 REVIEW)

Priority: Info./Admin./Other

Legal Authority: 5 USC 610

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 414

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: In November 1987, EPA established effluent limitations guidelines and standards for the Organic Chemicals, Plastics, and Synthetic Fibers (OCPSF) industrial category (52 FR 42522, November 5, 1987), under the authority of sections 301, 304, 306, 307, 308, 402, and 501 of the Clean Water Act. In 1993, EPA issued amendments to the final rule (58 FR 36872, July 9, 1993) to respond to the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals' remand decisions on the OCPSF regulation. The 1993 amendments resulted in little change to the number or extent of small business impacts.

The 1987 final rule incorporated special provisions (i.e., less stringent regulations) to minimize the economic impact for a subset of small plants, and the 1993 amendments maintained those provisions. EPA conducted a regulatory flexibility analysis for the final rule and concluded (for the 1987 rulemaking and again for the 1993 amendments) that the effluent limitations are economically achievable for the industry as a whole, although some small businesses would experience a significant economic impact. The analysis estimated impacts in terms of plant and product line closures and profit and sales impacts. As reported in the 1993 amendments, EPA projected the following small business impacts: for direct dischargers, EPA projected significant impacts for 77 percent of the small plants; for indirect dischargers, EPA projected significant impacts for 63 percent of the small plants.

Today's new action is a notice that EPA will review the 1987 OCPSF regulation pursuant to section 610 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 USC 610). The purpose of this review is to determine whether the OCPSF effluent guidelines should be continued without change, or should be amended or rescinded, to minimize economic impacts on small entities while still complying with the provisions of the Clean Water Act. EPA solicits comment on the continued need for the rule; the complexity of the rule; the extent to which it overlaps, duplicates, or conflicts with other Federal, State, or local government rules; and the degree to which technology, economic conditions, or other relevant factors have changed since the rule was promulgated.

EPA continues to view the effluent limitations for the OCPSF category as a necessary component of the comprehensive program to restore and maintain the quality of our Nation's

EPA—Clean Water Act (CWA)

Prerule Stage

waters. EPA intends to continue to require compliance with the regulation. Until and unless the Agency modifies the rule, the discharges described in 40 CFR 414.11 remain subject to the final rule.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Begin Review	11/00/99	
End Comment Period	01/00/00	
End Review	10/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 4364

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RIN: 2040-AD45

3667. • WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR INDIAN COUNTRY WATERS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1251 et seq

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 131

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA is considering whether to promulgate a national rule containing core federal water quality standards (WQS) to support tailored, site-specific decisions for all Indian country waters that do not have EPA-approved Tribal standards. EPA is contemplating this rule as a first step towards ensuring that the core Clean Water Act (CWA) framework for protecting water quality is in place for all such waters. The core federal water quality standards would establish: use designations consistent with CWA section 101(a) goals and other provisions of the CWA; narrative water quality criteria for protecting the designated uses; and an antidegradation policy designed to protect water quality. Such standards would provide a basis for EPA (in consultation with a Tribe) to affect pollution discharges occurring upstream from Tribal waters; provide a legally enforceable basis for including water quality based limitations or conditions in permits or certifications for discharges within Indian country; and provide the basis for EPA to establish Total Maximum

Daily Loads (TMDLs) for Indian country waters. A federal promulgation would not prevent Tribes from developing their own standards.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	12/00/99	
NPRM	07/00/00	
Final Action	10/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4344

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RIN: 2040-AD46

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Clean Water Act (CWA)

Proposed Rule Stage

3668. CLEAN WATER ACT DEFINITION OF THE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1361 CWA sec 501; 33 USC 1362 CWA sec 502

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 232

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action involves joint rulemaking by EPA and the Department of the Army to amend the regulatory definition of waters of the United States in two respects. First, the proposal would clarify the basis for asserting Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction over isolated intra-state waters and wetlands. Second, the proposal would clarify what types of artificial waters excavated out of dry land are generally not considered to be subject to jurisdiction under the CWA. The existing regulations contain language asserting jurisdiction over isolated intra-state waters, but that regulatory provision has been the subject of

litigation, and, within the confines of the Fourth Circuit, found to be invalid (US v. Wilson, 133 F.3d 251 (4th Cir., 1998)). Revision of the regulatory language is necessary to address that decision, improve regulatory clarity, and provide more specificity regarding CWA jurisdiction over intra-state isolated waters and wetlands. With regard to artificial waters excavated out of dry land, preambles to past regulations have discussed what types of such waters would be considered to generally be non-jurisdictional for CWA purposes, and the proposed revision would amend the regulations in a manner consistent with those past statements of Agency policy. The rulemaking would apply to entities (e.g., industrial, commercial, governmental) that discharge pollutants, including dredged or fill material, to isolated intra-state surface waters or wetlands, or which have created artificial waters from dry land. Significant impacts on small entities or state/local/tribal governments are not

anticipated, as the proposed regulatory revisions would be consistent with current Agency practice and policy in carrying out CWA mandates.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/00/00	
Final Action	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: Undetermined

Additional Information: SAN No. 2804

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EPA—Clean Water Act (CWA)

Proposed Rule Stage

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RIN: 2040-AB74

3669. STANDARDS FOR THE USE OR DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE SLUDGE (ROUND II)

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1361(a) CWA sec 501(a); 33 USC 1345 CWA sec 405

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 503 (Revisions)

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Judicial, December 15, 1999.
Final, Judicial, December 15, 2001,
Pollutant list for Round II.

Abstract: Section 405 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires EPA to develop and publish regulations providing guidelines for the use and disposal of sewage sludge. The rules, among other things, are to identify uses for sewage sludge, including disposal, and concentrations of pollutants which interfere with such use or disposal. The statute requires EPA to develop the regulations in two phases and periodically revise existing regulations. In November 1992, EPA promulgated regulations (58 FR 9247) for the first round of pollutants identified in sewage sludge. EPA is required by consent decree to propose and promulgate sewage sludge regulations for a second round of pollutants before the end of 2001. EPA currently is considering only dioxins, dibenzofurans and coplanar-PCBs for regulation in the second round regulations. These regulations will establish requirements for sewage sludge when the sewage sludge is applied to the land, placed on surface disposal sites, or fired in a sewage sludge incinerator. The regulation may impact Federal, State, and local governments. The impact on small entities, including small businesses, is undetermined at this time.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Action	12/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3488

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RIN: 2040-AC25

3670. MINIMIZING ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT FROM COOLING WATER INTAKE STRUCTURES UNDER SECTION 316(B) OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT

Priority: Economically Significant.
Major under 5 USC 801.

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1311 CWA sec 301; 33 USC 1316 CWA sec 306; 33 USC 1326 CWA sec 316; 33 USC 1361 CWA sec 501

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 125 (New); 40 CFR 401 (Revised)

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Judicial, July 2, 1999.
Final, Judicial, August 31, 2001.

Abstract: EPA is currently developing regulations for proposal under section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act (CWA). This regulation will apply to the intake of water and not the discharge. Section 316(b) provides that any standard established pursuant to sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act and applicable to a point source shall require that the location, design, construction, and capacity of cooling water intake structures reflect the best technology available (BTA) for minimizing adverse environmental impact. A primary purpose of section 316(b) is to minimize the impingement and entrainment of fish and other aquatic organisms by cooling water intake structures. Impingement refers to the trapping of fish and other aquatic life in cooling water intake screens. Entrainment occurs when aquatic organisms, eggs and larvae are sucked into the cooling system, through the heat exchanger, and then pumped back out.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM New Facilities	10/00/00	
Final Action New Facilities	05/00/02	
NPRM Existing Facilities	05/00/02	
Final Action Existing Facilities	04/00/04	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3444

The Consent Decree required that EPA propose regulations implementing section 316(b) by July 2, 1999, and take final action with respect to these regulations by August 13, 2001. However, EPA has moved for an order modifying the Consent Decree to extend these deadlines. The modification would provide that the Administrator sign proposed regulations addressing newly constructed facilities that plan to utilize cooling water intake structures by October 5, 2000, and take final action with respect to those regulations by May 16, 2002. Also on May 16, 2002, EPA would sign proposed regulations addressing existing facilities that utilize cooling water intake structures, and take final action with respect to those regulations by April 1, 2004. At this writing, the Court has not acted on EPA's motion.

Sectors Affected: 211112 Natural Gas Liquid Extraction; 221111 Hydroelectric Power Generation; 322121 Paper (except Newsprint) Mills; 32213 Paperboard Mills; 32411 Petroleum Refineries; 325311 Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing; 325199 All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing; 331111 Iron and Steel Mills; 331221 Cold-Rolled Steel Shape Manufacturing; 331222 Steel Wire Drawing; 33121 Iron and Steel Pipes and Tubes Manufacturing from Purchased Steel; 331315 Aluminum Sheet, Plate and Foil Manufacturing; 331521 Aluminum Die-Castings; 331524 Aluminum Foundries; 331525 Copper Foundries; 337214 Nonwood Office Furniture Manufacturing

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RIN: 2040-AC34

EPA—Clean Water Act (CWA)

Proposed Rule Stage

3671. AMENDMENTS TO ROUND I FINAL SEWAGE SLUDGE USE OR DISPOSAL RULE —PHASE TWO**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Reinventing Government:** This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.**Legal Authority:** 33 USC 1361 CWA sec 501(a); 33 USC 1345 CWA sec 405**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 503 (Revision)**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** EPA is amending the Round I Final Sewage Sludge Use or Disposal Regulation in two phases. Phase Two will address issues presented by judicial remand of specific requirements in the final Round 1 rule (part 503) and requests for reconsideration and will modify certain technical requirements. The proposed changes will impact Federal, State, local and tribal governments, as well as small businesses and small governmental jurisdictions. EPA expects that these changes will increase flexibility and thus reduce the regulatory burden.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	07/00/00	
Final Action	07/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4207**Agency Contact:** Alan B. Rubin, Environmental Protection Agency, Water, 4304, Washington, DC 20460
Phone: 202 260-7589
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Email: rubin.alan@epa.gov**RIN:** 2040-AC53**3672. WATER QUALITY STANDARDS REGULATION — REVISION****Priority:** Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.**Unfunded Mandates:** Undetermined**Reinventing Government:** This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in

the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1313 CWA sec 303(c)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 131**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** Water quality standards set by States and Indian tribes establish the water quality goals for surface waters of the U.S. and the means by which attainment of these goals will be measured and assured. They are the foundation for protecting water quality and related public health and welfare and the ecological health of the nation's waters. The Federal water quality standards regulation at 40 CFR Part 131 governs the development, review and revision of water quality standards under section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act by States and Indian Tribes, and the review and approval of water quality standards by EPA. Based upon the Federal, State, Tribal and local experience gained in the program over the last 20 years, EPA's proposed revisions to 40 CFR 131 are intended to strengthen the water quality standards regulation thus enhancing water quality management on a watershed basis, and focusing Federal, State and Tribal resources on the areas of greatest concern. Program areas identified for revision include: establishing and refining designated uses, developing and implementing water quality criteria, antidegradation policies and procedures and mixing zone policies and procedures.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	07/07/98	63 FR 36741
NPRM	09/00/00	
Final Action	10/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3662**Agency Contact:** Susan Gilbertson, Environmental Protection Agency, Water, 4305, Washington, DC 20460
Phone: 202 260-1188
Email: gilbertson.sue@epa.gov**RIN:** 2040-AC56**3673. REVISIONS TO NPDES REQUIREMENTS FOR MUNICIPAL SANITARY SEWER COLLECTION SYSTEMS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.**Unfunded Mandates:** Undetermined**Legal Authority:** 33 USC 1311 CWA sec 301; 33 USC 1314 CWA sec 304; 33 USC 1318 CWA sec 308; 33 USC 1342 CWA sec 402; 33 USC 1361 CWA sec 501(a)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 122.41; 40 CFR 122.42**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** Under a Presidential directive dated May 29, 1999, EPA is to develop within one year, a strong national regulation to prevent the 40,000 (plus) annual sanitary sewer overflows from contaminating our Nation's beaches and jeopardizing the health of our Nation's families. In response, EPA is developing a notice of proposed rulemaking that will propose a broad-based reevaluation framework for sanitary sewer collection systems under the NPDES program. The Agency is proposing standard permit conditions for inclusion in permits for publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) and municipal sanitary sewer collection systems. The standard requirements would address reporting requirements for SSOs, recordkeeping and capacity assurance, management, operation and maintenance requirements for municipal sanitary sewer collection systems; public notice requirements for SSOs; and a prohibition on SSOs.**Timetable:**

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/00/00	
Final Action	05/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** Undetermined**Small Entities Affected:** Governmental Jurisdictions**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3999

Note: This rule was formerly known as "Revisions to NPDES Requirements for Compliance Reporting and Collection System Discharges."

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EPA—Clean Water Act (CWA)

Proposed Rule Stage

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RIN: 2040-AD02

3674. TEST PROCEDURES FOR THE ANALYSIS OF CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND GIARDIA UNDER THE SAFE DRINKING WATER AND CLEAN WATER ACTS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1314(h)CWA 304(h); 33 USC 1361CWA 501(a); 42 USC 300(f) SDWA 1412; 42 USC 300(g)(1) SDWA 1413; 42 USC 300(g)(2) SDWA 1414; 42 USC 300(g)(3) SDWA 1415; 42 USC 300(g)(4) SDWA 1416; 42 USC 300(g)(5) SDWA 1445; 42 USC 300(j)(4) SDWA 1450; 42 USC 300(j)(9)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 136; 40 CFR 141

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This regulatory action would propose to amend the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 136 and the analytical methods under 40 CFR Part 141 to approve EPA Method 1622 for the detection of Cryptosporidium and Giardia in ambient waters and finished drinking water by filtration of a 10-L sample in laboratory, separation of target organisms from other debris using immunomagnetic separation, and detection of the organisms using immunofluorescence assay and differential interference contrast microscopy and confirmation examination of the organisms using vital dye stains. This method would be used by public water systems to collect occurrence and treatment data to characterize Cryptosporidium and Giardia in drinking water. EPA expects that EPA Method 1622 would increase recovery and would provide better precision than the method included in an earlier EPA rulemaking, thus providing for more reliable data.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/00/00	
Final Action	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4047

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RIN: 2040-AD08

3675. ESTABLISHMENT OF ELECTRONIC REPORTING FOR NPDES PERMITTEES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1311 CWA 301; 33 USC 1314 CWA 304(i); 33 USC 1318 CWA 308; 33 USC 1342 CWA 402; 33 USC 1361 CWA 501

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 122.22; 40 CFR 122.41(k); 40 CFR 122.41(j); 40 CFR 122.41(i); 40 CFR 122.63; 40 CFR 403.12g

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA is proposing changes to its NPDES regulations to allow reports and other information to be submitted electronically. When EPA promulgated the current NPDES regulations, the Agency did not anticipate the need or technologies for electronic reporting. Consequently, the current regulations do not specifically address use of electronic reporting technologies. The proposed rule would establish criteria for electronic reporting and a specific process and conditions for electronic reporting of discharge monitoring reports (DMR) to EPA that are intended to achieve reliable and secure electronic reporting in the NPDES program. The proposal addresses electronic signature, certification, and record keeping requirements that permittees would follow when submitting forms to EPA electronically. The rule will not require electronic reporting.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Action	09/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 4051

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RIN: 2040-AD11

3676. EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR THE FEEDLOTS POINT SOURCE CATEGORY, SWINE AND POULTRY SUBCATEGORIES, AND NPDES REGULATION FOR CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 121 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2040-AD19

3677. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR THE FEEDLOTS POINT SOURCE CATEGORY, DAIRY AND BEEF CATTLE SUBCATEGORIES

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 122 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2040-AD21

3678. REVISIONS TO EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR THE COAL MINING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1311 CWA sec 301; 33 USC 1314 CWA sec 304; 33 USC 1316 CWA sec 306; 33 USC 1317 CWA sec 307; 33 USC 1318 CWA sec 308; 33 USC 1342 CWA sec 402; 33 USC 1361 CWA sec 501

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 434

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Judicial, December 31, 1999.
Final, Judicial, December 31, 2001.

Abstract: Coal mining discharges are covered by existing effluent guidelines

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at 40 CFR part 434. This new regulatory action will revise the existing regulations to address two new subcategories: Coal Remining and Western Alkaline Coal Mining. The existing regulations do not cover remining operations, which, when appropriately planned and regulated, will improve effluent quality from abandoned mine lands while reclaiming them and prevent disturbance of unexploited lands. Advances in treatment technologies and Best Management Practices pertinent to coal mines in the arid West show promise of being more protective of water quality.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/00/00	
Final Action	12/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4168

EPA has submitted an unopposed motion to the Court requesting an extension of the 12/31/99 deadline for the proposal to 3/00/00.

Sectors Affected: 21211 Coal Mining

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RIN: 2040-AD24**3679. AMEND THE FINAL WATER QUALITY GUIDANCE FOR THE GREAT LAKES SYSTEM TO PROHIBIT MIXING ZONE FOR BIOACCUMULATIVE CHEMICALS OF CONCERN****Priority:** Other Significant**Legal Authority:** 33 USC 1268 CWA 118**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 132**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: EPA is proposing to amend the final Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System (Guidance) to prohibit mixing zones for bioaccumulative chemicals of concern (BCCs) in the Great Lakes System, subject to a limited exception for

existing discharges. For existing discharges, the regulation would prohibit mixing zones for BCCs after 10 years from the publication date of the final rule. New discharges of BCCs would be subject to the mixing zone prohibition immediately upon commencing discharge. EPA had promulgated this mixing zone provision on March 23, 1995, as part of the Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System required by section 118(c)(2) of the Clean Water Act. The provision was vacated by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in the case of American Iron & Steel Institute v. EPA, 115 F.3d 979 (D.C. Cir. 1997), and was remanded to the Agency for further consideration. This action reflects EPA's reconsideration of the factual record in response to that remand.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/00/99	
Final Action	05/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions**Government Levels Affected:** State, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4235

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RIN: 2040-AD32**3680. TEST PROCEDURES FOR THE ANALYSIS OF E. COLI AND ENTEROCOCCI UNDER THE CLEAN WATER ACT****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 33 USC 1314(h) CWA 304(h); 33 USC 1361(a) CWA 501(a)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 136.3**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This regulatory action would propose to amend the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 136 to approve microbiological methods for monitoring ambient water. Ambient water contamination is determined by the presence of bacterial

indicators. In 1986, EPA issued a revision to its bacteriological ambient water quality criteria recommendations to include new indicator bacteria, E.coli and enterococci. To support the ambient water quality criteria for bacteria, EPA is planning to promulgate several analytical methods for monitoring E.coli and enterococci in ambient water. This proposed regulation would approve test procedures to be available for use by testing laboratories.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/00/00	
Final Action	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4214

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RIN: 2040-AD34**3681. • FURTHER REVISIONS TO CLEAN WATER ACT DEFINITION OF DISCHARGE OF DREDGED MATERIAL****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 33 USC 1344**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 232.2; 33 CFR 232.2(d)(1)(iii)**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This action involves joint rulemaking by EPA and the Department of the Army to clarify the regulatory definition of "discharge of dredged material" under the Clean Water Act Section 404. This action is being taken in follow-up to a final rule that was promulgated in May 1999 to comply with a court decision. The May 1999 rule clarified that incidental fallback is not regulated under the definition of

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“discharge of dredged material.” Further clarification of the definition of “discharge of dredged material” is now being undertaken in order to help ensure that the waters of the U.S., including wetlands, continue to receive the protection they need and to help reduce ambiguity for the regulated community and ensure consistent application of the regulatory definition.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/99	
Final Action	10/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: Undetermined

Additional Information: SAN No. 4261

Affected Sectors: Question 120: The proposed rulemaking addresses discharge of dredged material into waters of the United States in general, and thus is not industry-specific.

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RIN: 2040-AD41

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Clean Water Act (CWA)

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3682. EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR THE CENTRALIZED WASTE TREATMENT INDUSTRY

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1311 CWA 301; 33 USC 1314 CWA 304; 33 USC 1316 CWA 306; 33 USC 1317 CWA 307; 33 USC 1318 CWA 308; 33 USC 1342 CWA 402; 33 USC 1361 CWA 501

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 437

Legal Deadline: Final, Judicial, October 14, 1999.

Abstract: Centralized Waste Treatment facilities receive hazardous and non-hazardous waste from off-site for treatment or recovery operations (excluding solvent recovery). EPA is developing technology-based effluent limitations and pretreatment standards to control the discharge of pollutants from these facilities. This rule was formerly titled Waste Treatment, Phase I.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/27/95	60 FR 5464
Notice of Data Availability	09/16/96	61 FR 48805
NPRM Reproposal	01/13/99	64 FR 2279
Final Action	08/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Yes

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 2805

Sectors Affected: 562219 Other Nonhazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal

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RIN: 2040-AB78

3683. EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT CLEANING CATEGORY

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1311 CWA sec 301; 33 USC 1317 CWA sec 307; 33 USC 1314 CWA sec 304; 33 USC 1361 CWA sec 501; 33 USC 1316 CWA sec 306

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 442

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Judicial, May 15, 1998.
Final, Judicial, June 15, 2000.

Abstract: EPA is developing effluent limitation guidelines and pretreatment standards for transportation equipment cleaning facilities, which clean the interiors of tank trucks, rail tank cars, intermodal tank containers, ocean/sea tankers, tank barges, closed-top hopper trucks, closed-top hopper rail cars, and closed-top hopper barges.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	06/25/98	63 FR 34685
Notice of Data Availability	07/20/99	64 FR 38863
Final Action	06/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3204

Sectors Affected: 562998 All Other Miscellaneous Waste Management Services

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RIN: 2040-AB98

3684. COMPARISON OF DREDGED MATERIAL TO REFERENCE SEDIMENT

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1344 CWA sec 404

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 230

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This action would revise the testing provisions of the Clean Water Act section 404(b)(1) Guidelines to provide for comparisons between dredged material proposed for discharge and reference sediment. Reference sediment would be defined as sediment that reflects conditions at the disposal site had no dredged material disposal ever occurred there. Because the disposal site itself is currently used as the point of comparison, this action would make a technical improvement in assessing cumulative impacts and help make dredged material testing under section 404 more consistent with that conducted for ocean disposal, which

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currently employs a reference sediment approach. This action is not expected to have a significant impact on state, local, or tribal governments or small business, as the action will be limited to Corps projects and permit applications for which dredged material testing is necessary, and because the effect of the action will be limited to changing the location of an otherwise collected sample.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/04/95	60 FR 419
Final Action	02/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3288

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RIN: 2040-AC14

3685. EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR LANDFILLS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1311 CWA sec 301; 33 USC 1314 CWA sec 304; 33 USC 1316 CWA sec 306; 33 USC 1317 CWA sec 307; 33 USC 1318 CWA sec 308; 33 USC 1342 CWA sec 402; 33 USC 1361 CWA sec 501

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 445

Legal Deadline: Final, Judicial, November 30, 1999.

Abstract: EPA proposed effluent guidelines and standards for landfills regulated under Subtitle C or Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) which discharge directly to surface waters, and landfills regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA which discharge indirectly to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWS). The proposal did not apply to wastewater discharges of contaminated groundwater. The proposal also did not apply to discharges of wastewater associated with landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations which only receive waste from off-site facilities under the same corporate structure (intra-company facility) and/or receive

waste generated on-site (captive facility) so long as the landfill wastewater is commingled for treatment with other process wastewaters. After reviewing public comments, EPA will revise the analysis and issue final standards. This rule was formerly titled Waste Treatment Industry, Phase II and Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Landfills and Incinerators.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/06/98	63 FR 6425
Final Action	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 348

Sectors Affected: 562211 Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal; 562212 Solid Waste Landfill

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RIN: 2040-AC23

3686. ESTABLISHMENT OF NUMERIC CRITERIA FOR PRIORITY TOXIC POLLUTANTS FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1313 CWA 303

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 131

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, November 3, 1997.

Abstract: Several municipal entities and one industry in California sued the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) in State court over whether the SWRCB's water quality control plans for inland surface waters and enclosed bays and estuaries were adopted in compliance with authorizing State law. The court issued its final decision in March 1994; the Court agreed with the plaintiffs and found that the plans could not remain in effect. The SWRCB was ordered to rescind its plans which contain the State's numeric criteria for priority toxic pollutants. In the absence of State criteria, the Clean Water Act requires

the Administrator to promulgate water quality criteria for priority toxic pollutants where EPA has issued section 304(a) criteria guidance when the discharge of such pollutants could reasonably be expected to interfere with the State's designated uses.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/05/97	62 FR 42160
Final Action	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3504

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RIN: 2040-AC44

3687. STREAMLINING THE GENERAL PRETREATMENT REGULATIONS FOR EXISTING AND NEW SOURCES OF POLLUTION

Priority: Other Significant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1314 CWA sec 304; 33 USC 1317 CWA sec 307; 33 USC 1342 CWA sec 402; 33 USC 1361 CWA sec 501

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 403

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The National Pretreatment Program was established in 1972. The Office of Water is exploring ways to reduce federally mandated activities under the program that don't result in benefits to the environment and to improve program efficiencies. For example, this rule will consider appropriate exclusions or variable requirements for numerous smaller

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facilities that contribute insignificant amounts of pollutants.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	07/22/99	64 FR 39564
Final Action	10/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3663

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RIN: 2040-AC58

3688. NPDES STREAMLINING RULE — ROUND II

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1311 CWA sec 301; 33 USC 1314 CWA sec 304; 33 USC 1312 CWA sec 302; 33 USC 1316 CWA sec 306; 33 USC 1318 CWA sec 308; 33 USC 1342 CWA sec 402; 33 USC 1361 CWA sec 501

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 122; 40 CFR 123; 40 CFR 124; 40 CFR 125; 40 CFR 22; 40 CFR 117; 40 CFR 125; 40 CFR 144; 40 CFR 270; 40 CFR 271

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: On February 21, 1995, President Clinton issued a directive requesting that Federal agencies review their regulatory programs to eliminate any obsolete, ineffective, or unduly burdensome regulations. In response to that directive, the Office of Wastewater Management plans to issue a comprehensive rulemaking package revising certain NPDES requirements in parts 122, 123 and 124 to eliminate

redundant regulations, provide clarification, and remove or streamline unnecessary procedures which do not provide any environmental benefits. Some of these revisions include: 1) consolidating regulatory definitions; 2) removal of part 124, subpart F, non-adversary panel hearings; 3) possible removal of storm water group application requirements; 4) streamlining permit termination procedures; and 5) removing part 124 evidentiary hearing procedures.

This rulemaking is expected to affect entities who operate the NPDES program or who are regulated by it. This includes small businesses and State and local governments. Most of these effects are expected to be deregulatory or streamlining in nature.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/11/96	61 FR 65268
Final Action	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3762

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RIN: 2040-AC70

3689. GUIDELINES ESTABLISHING TEST PROCEDURES FOR THE ANALYSIS OF CYANIDE UNDER THE CLEAN WATER ACT

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1314(h) CWA 304(h); 33 USC 1361(a) CWA 501(a)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 136

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This regulatory action would amend the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants under 40 CFR part 136 to approve a new procedure for the analysis of cyanide under the Clean Water Act. Cyanide is a toxic pollutant as defined in the Clean Water Act section 307 and total cyanide is a

priority pollutant listed at 40 CFR part 423, appendix A. The term total cyanide refers to all forms of cyanide, including those forms that are readily bioavailable such as free and weakly bound cyanide and those forms that are less bioavailable because the cyanide is strongly bound to a metal ion. EPA Method 335.1, Cyanides Amenable to Chlorination (CATC), is currently approved for the measurement of free and weakly complexed forms of cyanides. EPA Method 335.1 calls for hour-long distillation, chlorination requiring an hour, and two separate aliquots of a given sample distilled and analyzed independently to determine the CATC levels. In order to improve the accuracy and reduce the cost of cyanide measurements, EPA proposed a new test procedure for the determination of cyanides.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	07/07/98	63 FR 36809
Final Action	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3701

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RIN: 2040-AC76

3690. REFORMATTING OF EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS IN 40 CFR PARTS 401 THROUGH 471

Priority: Info./Admin./Other

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1311 CWA sec 301; 33 USC 1314 CWA sec 304; 33 USC 1316 CWA sec 306; 33 USC 1317 CWA sec 307; 33 USC 1318 CWA sec 308; 33 USC 1361 CWA sec 502; 33 USC 1342 CWA sec 402

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CFR Citation: 40 CFR 405 to 471 (Revision)

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This regulatory action will recodify the existing Effluent Limitations and Standards in 40 CFR parts 401 through 471, without making any changes in the requirements therein. The purpose of this action is to enable the Federal, State, and local regulators and the regulated community to more easily read, understand and implement the regulations.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	02/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3767

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RIN: 2040-AC79

3691. NPDES COMPREHENSIVE STORM WATER PHASE II REGULATIONS

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 134 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2040-AC82

3692. INCREASED METHOD FLEXIBILITY FOR TEST PROCEDURES APPROVED FOR CLEAN WATER ACT COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1314(h) CWA 304 (h); 33 USC 1361(a) CWA 501 (a)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 136

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This regulatory action would highlight the flexibility already contained in the 600 and 1600 series of EPA Methods that are currently approved for Clean Water Act compliance monitoring under 40 CFR part 136, Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants. These methods typically

contain a statement that, in recognition of advances that are occurring in analytical technology, and to allow the analyst to overcome sample matrix interferences, the analyst is permitted certain options to improve separations or lower the costs of measurements. These options include alternate extraction, concentration, cleanup procedures, and changes in columns and detectors. The methods further require the analyst to demonstrate that the method modifications will not adversely affect the quality of data by generating quality control results that meet the specifications contained in the method. Despite this stated flexibility, the Agency has found that many NPDES and pretreatment permitting authorities are not aware of this flexibility when issuing or enforcing NPDES and pretreatment permits. Therefore, this regulatory action will highlight the existing method flexibility and clarify EPA's position regarding its application. This action will also extend this flexibility to other methods currently approved under 40 CFR part 136. The purpose of extending this flexibility to other methods is to (1) increase consistency between methods, (2) provide for increased recognition of advances in analytical technology, and (3) reduce costs associated with analytical measurements.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	06/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3714

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RIN: 2040-AC92

3693. PERFORMANCE BASED MEASUREMENT SYSTEM (PBMS) PROCEDURES AND GUIDANCE FOR CLEAN WATER ACT TEST PROCEDURES

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1314(h) CWA 304(h); 33 USC 1361(a) CWA 501(a)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 136

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This regulatory action will establish the use of performance-based measurement procedures and guidance for use in Clean Water Act compliance monitoring under 40 CFR part 136, Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants. The new procedures would include guidance concerning the format, content, quality assurance/quality control, and data validation requirements for use of test methods. This regulatory action would also describe increased program guidance in the form of a clearinghouse, technical bulletins, and/or guidance documents geared towards clarifying technical and policy issues associated with the use of test methods approved for use in the program.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/28/97	62 FR 14975
Final Action	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3713

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RIN: 2040-AC93

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3694. GUIDELINES ESTABLISHING TEST PROCEDURES FOR THE ANALYSIS OF MISCELLANEOUS METALS, ANIONS, AND VOLATILE ORGANICS UNDER THE CLEAN WATER ACT, PHASE ONE**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 33 USC 1314(h) CWA 304(h); 33 USC 1361(a) CWA 501(a)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 136**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This regulatory action would amend the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants under 40 CFR part 136 to approve new procedures for the analysis of miscellaneous metals, anions, and volatile organics under the Clean Water Act (CWA). These methods are used for implementing water quality based permits under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) of the CWA. This regulation would approve test procedures to be used in measuring this group of compounds under the NPDES Program unless the Regional Administrator approves an alternative procedure. EPA plans to segment the rulemaking into two phases to accommodate different amounts of data for the long list of compounds.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	10/18/95	60 FR 53988
Final Action	06/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3155

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RIN: 2040-AC95**3695. EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR INDUSTRIAL WASTE COMBUSTORS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 33 USC 1311 CWA sec 301; 33 USC 1314 CWA sec 304; 33

USC 1316 CWA sec 306; 33 USC 1317 CWA sec 307; 33 USC 1318 CWA sec 308; 33 USC 1342 CWA sec 402; 33 USC 1361 CWA sec 501

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 444**Legal Deadline:** Final, Judicial, November 30, 1999.

Abstract: EPA proposed effluent guidelines and standards for commercial industrial waste combustion facilities in February 1998. Hazardous waste incinerators, boilers, industrial furnaces, and non-hazardous waste incinerators are all examples of facilities included in the scope of the project. The proposal applied only to commercial industrial waste combustors and not to sewage sludge incinerators, medical waste incinerators, municipal waste combustors or other solid waste combustors. Furthermore, EPA did not include within the scope of the proposal industrial waste combustors that only burn off-site wastes from facilities within the same corporate structure (intra-company wastes) or industrial waste combustors that only burn wastes generated on-site. After reviewing public comments, EPA will issue final standards. This rule was formerly titled Waste Treatment Industry, Phase II: Landfills and Incinerators.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/06/98	63 FR 6391
Notice of availability	05/17/99	64 FR 26714
Final Action	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4041

(Formerly part of SAN 3489, RIN 2040-AC23)

Sectors Affected: 562211 Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal

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RIN: 2040-AD03**3696. TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL) PROGRAM REGULATIONS REVISIONS**

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 136 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2040-AD22**3697. EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR THE PULP, PAPER, AND PAPERBOARD CATEGORY; MONITORING AMENDMENT****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1311 CWA sec 301; 33 USC 1314 CWA sec 304; 33 USC 1316 CWA sec 306; 33 USC 1317 CWA sec 307; 33 USC 1342 CWA sec 402; 33 USC 1318 CWA sec 308; 33 USC 1361 CWA sec 501

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 430**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The Agency proposed to amend the Pulp and Paper Cluster Rules to provide for a certification in lieu of monitoring for one or more pollutants, including chloroform, for mills using certain processes. Basically, this amendment would apply to elemental chlorine-free mills, allowing them to submit a certification based on process changes and operational controls to demonstrate compliance with the existing limitations.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	04/15/98	63 FR 18796
Final Action	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4192**Sectors Affected:** 3221 Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills

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RIN: 2040-AD23

EPA—Clean Water Act (CWA)

Final Rule Stage

3698. WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR ALABAMA—PHASE I**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 33 USC 1313 CWA 303**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 131**Legal Deadline:** Final, Statutory, June 3, 1998.

Abstract: Under the CWA, States have primary authority in developing water quality standards for waters within their jurisdiction. EPA maintains oversight authority in that States must submit their water quality standards to EPA for review and approval or disapproval. If a State's water quality standards are not consistent with the requirements of the CWA and its supporting regulations, and are subsequently disapproved by EPA, the State must revise the disapproved water quality standards. If the State does not revise the disapproved water quality standards, the CWA authorizes the EPA Administrator to promulgate Federal water quality standards to supersede those disapproved provisions in the water quality standards.

On March 5, 1998, EPA proposed water quality standards applicable to nine stream segments to replace those provisions in Alabama's water quality standards that were disapproved in 1986 and in 1991. Specifically, EPA proposed use designations consistent with those specified in section 101(a) of the CWA to replace the State's assigned Agricultural and Industrial Water Supply use. The effect of the proposed standards is to replace the State-adopted water quality criteria, which protect only for fish survival, with water quality criteria based on protection of propagation of fish, aquatic life, and wildlife.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/05/98	63 FR 10799
Final Action	03/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4195**Agency Contact:** William Morrow, Environmental Protection Agency, Water, 4305, Washington, DC 20460Phone: 202 260-3657
Email: morrow.william@epa.govFritz Wagener, Environmental Protection Agency, Water, Atlanta, GA 30303
Phone: 404 562-9267**RIN:** 2040-AD25**3699. WATER QUALITY STANDARDS; ESTABLISHMENT OF NUMERIC CRITERIA FOR PRIORITY TOXIC POLLUTANTS; STATES' COMPLIANCE — REVISION OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS) CRITERIA****Priority:** Other Significant**Legal Authority:** 33 USC 1251**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 131**Legal Deadline:** Final, Judicial, September 27, 1999.

Abstract: EPA is revising the rule promulgated on December 22, 1992, (National Toxics Rule or NTR) that established water quality criteria for twelve States and the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, that had not adopted sufficient chemical-specific numeric criteria for toxic pollutants necessary to comply with the Clean Water Act. Among the criteria promulgated in the NTR were human health criteria for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). EPA has proposed and taken comments on revisions to the human health criteria for PCBs in the NTR, based on the Agency's reassessment of the cancer potency of PCBs.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	04/02/98	63 FR 16182
Final Action	11/09/99	64 FR 61181

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4193**Agency Contact:** Cindy Roberts, Environmental Protection Agency, Water, 4304, Washington, DC 20460
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Email: roberts.cindy@epa.gov**RIN:** 2040-AD27**3700. EPA REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF STATE AND TRIBAL WATER QUALITY STANDARDS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 33 USC 1251 et seq**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 131.21(c)**Legal Deadline:** Other, Judicial, July 1, 1999, See additional information.

Abstract: EPA's water quality standards (WQS) regulation currently provides that State and Tribal WQS are in effect once adopted by the State or authorized Tribe and remain in effect, even if EPA disapproves them, until the State or Tribe revises them or EPA promulgates a federal rule to supersede the State or Tribal WQS. EPA's regulation is based on its longstanding interpretation of the CWA. In July, 1997, the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington held that the clear meaning of section 303(c)(3) of the CWA was that State water quality standards do not go into effect under the CWA until approved by EPA (Alaska Clean Water Alliance v. Clark; No. C96-1762R). Because EPA's existing regulation remains in effect, and the court has issued no injunction against applying it, EPA's interim policy is to continue to follow our regulation (except in Alaska) until the regulation is changed. EPA's proposed rule would: 1) Delete 131.21(c) and replace it with new language which explains that standards do not become the applicable WQS for CWA purposes until approved by EPA, and that previously approved standards remain the CWA standards until EPA approves State or Tribal revisions or promulgates replacement WQS; and, 2) Provide that the new rule would only apply to WQS adopted after the effective date of the final rule. EPA's proposed rule will only address administrative aspects of the WQS approval process. This proposed rule will not speak to any of the substantive program issues currently being addressed in the WQS Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (63 FR 36741). Likewise, this proposed rule will not overlap with any of the TMDL program issues being addressed in the TMDL rulemaking.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	07/09/99	64 FR 37072
Final Action	04/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

EPA—Clean Water Act (CWA)

Final Rule Stage

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4234

Legal Deadline: Settlement Agreement: July 1, 1999 Proposal; April 1, 2000 Final.

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RIN: 2040-AD33

3701. • TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL) - NPDES AND WQS REGULATIONS REVISIONS

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 137 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2040-AD36

3702. • RECOGNITION AWARDS UNDER THE CLEAN WATER ACT

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: CWA 501(e)

CFR Citation: Not Yet Determined

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is formalizing the eligibility requirements, nominations process, application provisions and selection criteria for the annual Clean Water Act (CWA) Awards known as the National Wastewater Management Excellence Awards Program. Section 501(e) of the CWA authorizes the Administrator, on behalf of the U.S. Government to recognize outstanding technological achievements or innovative processes, methods or devices in waste treatment and pollution abatement programs. The rule establishes regulations under which the recognition may be applied for and granted. Though the Agency has been making presentations for several years, this action would minimize the number of inquiries concerning the awards program's winners and their

qualifications. The program currently includes awards for Operations and Maintenance, Beneficial Use of Biosolids, Storm Water Management, Pretreatment, and Combined Sewer Overflow Controls. Awards for other programs may be added later. EPA is formalizing the CWA awards program using a direct final rulemaking because the Agency does not expect adverse comments. Unless the Agency receives comments requiring a response during the public comment period associated with an identical companion proposed rule published elsewhere in the Federal Register on the same date, the formalized eligibility requirements, nominations process, application provisions and selection criteria will become effective without further notice.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM companion of Direct Final Rule	05/00/00	
Direct Final Rule	05/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4332

Note: This rule was formerly known as "National Wastewater Management Excellence Awards Program."

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RIN: 2040-AD44

3703. FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN REGULATION FOR CERTAIN NON-TRANSPORTATION-RELATED FACILITIES THAT HANDLE, STORE, OR TRANSPORT VEGETABLE OILS AND ANIMAL FATS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1321; 33 USC 1361; 33 USC 2720; EO 12777 (October 18 1991); PL 105-276

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 112 (Revision)

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This regulation would modify the existing regulations as they apply to facilities that handle, store, or transport vegetable oils and animal fats. The Facility Response Plan (FRP) rule applies only to high-risk facilities that

transfer large volumes of oil over water or store 1 million gallons or more of oil and meet additional criteria. Because worst-case discharges from these facilities could cause substantial harm to the environment, facility owners and operators are required to prepare and implement response plans. The rule applies to a small number of vegetable oil/animal fat facilities (an estimated 50 to 100, based on information provided by industry). The current rule already provides greater flexibility to vegetable oil/animal fat facilities in the development of these plans than what is required for petroleum facilities. The EPA FY1999 Appropriation (P.L. 105-276) directs the Agency to issue regulations amending 40 CFR Part 112 (Oil Pollution Prevention) to comply with the requirements of the Edible Oil Regulatory Reform Act (EORRA). EORRA requires agencies to differentiate between vegetable oils and animal fats and other classes of oils, based on properties and effects, in issuing regulations.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	04/08/99	64 FR 17227
NPRM	04/08/99	
Final Action	02/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Procurement: This is a procurement-related action for which there is a statutory requirement. There is no paperwork burden associated with this action.

Additional Information: SAN No. 4217

Sectors Affected: 311222 Soybean Processing; 311223 Other Oilseed Processing; 311225 Fats and Oils Refining and Blending; 311613 Rendering and Meat By-product Processing; 311711 Seafood Canning; 311712 Fresh and Frozen Seafood Processing

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RIN: 2050-AE64

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Clean Water Act (CWA)

Long-Term Actions

3704. EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR THE METAL PRODUCTS AND MACHINERY CATEGORY, PHASES 1 AND 2

Priority: Economically Significant. Major under 5 USC 801.

Unfunded Mandates: This action may affect the private sector under PL 104-4.

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1311 CWA sec 301; 33 USC 1314 CWA sec 304; 33 USC 1316 CWA sec 306; 33 USC 1317 CWA sec 307; 33 USC 1317 CWA sec 308; 33 USC 1317 CWA sec 402; 33 USC 1361 CWA sec 501

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 438

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Judicial, October 31, 2000.
Final, Judicial, December 31, 2002.

Abstract: EPA is developing effluent limitations guidelines for facilities that generate wastewater while processing metal parts; metal products; and machinery, including manufacture, assembly, rebuilding, repair, and maintenance. A proposed rule in 1995 covered seven industrial groups: aircraft, aerospace, hardware, ordnance, stationary industrial equipment, mobile industrial equipment, and electronic equipment. EPA has consolidated this rulemaking with a second phase, and coverage will include additional industrial groups such as: bus and truck, household equipment, instruments, motor vehicles, office machines, precious metals and jewelry, railroads, job shops, printed circuit boards, and ships and boats. The deadlines and timetable apply to the consolidated Phase 1 and 2 rulemaking.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM (Phase 1)	05/30/95	60 FR 28210
NPRM (Consolidated Phase 1 and 2)	10/00/00	
Final Action	12/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 2806

Sectors Affected: 332 Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing; 333 Machinery Manufacturing; 334 Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing; 335 Electrical Equipment, Appliance and Component Manufacturing; 336 Transportation Equipment

Manufacturing; 337 Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing; 339 Miscellaneous Manufacturing

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RIN: 2040-AB79

3705. REVISION OF NPDES INDUSTRIAL PERMIT APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS AND FORM 2C—WASTEWATER DISCHARGE INFORMATION

Priority: Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1342 CWA sec 402

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 122.21

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural operations requiring a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit must submit an application in order to obtain a permit. The existing industrial application form has not been revised since 1984 and needs to be updated to reflect statutory and related regulatory changes in the NPDES and water quality standards program. The purpose of this action would be to revise and consolidate existing application forms and requirements for industries, and to streamline the permit application process for these facilities. The Agency seeks to establish a unified process that minimizes the need for additional information from applicants while providing permit writers the necessary information, including toxics data, to ensure that permits adequately address concerns of permittees and environmental protection. The Agency will seek to allow the use of existing data to the extent possible and to avoid unnecessary reporting. The Agency is also considering how to utilize electronic data submission. Although these forms will increase the burden on permittees not already required to provide these data, many other

permittees are already required to submit the data. The Agency is reviewing ways to minimize the need for information from small dischargers, including tribal facilities. EPA will also seek to minimize and reduce the burden on States through improvements to the application forms.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	To Be	Determined
Final Action	To Be	Determined

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3234

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RIN: 2040-AC26

3706. GUIDELINES ESTABLISHING WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY WEST COAST TEST PROCEDURES FOR THE ANALYSIS OF POLLUTANTS UNDER THE CLEAN WATER ACT

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1313 CWA 303; 33 USC 1314(h) CWA 304(h); 33 USC 1314(a)(8) CWA 304(a)(8); 33 USC 1361 CWA 501

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 136

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This rule would amend 40 CFR part 136, by adding test procedures to measure chronic whole effluent toxicity using species indigenous to West Coast marine waters for the analysis of pollutants under the Clean Water Act. State, local and tribal governments and small businesses on the West Coast are already using variations of these methods in NPDES permits.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/00/01	
Final Action	01/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

EPA—Clean Water Act (CWA)

Long-Term Actions

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3618

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RIN: 2040-AC54

3707. WATER QUALITY STANDARDS; ESTABLISHMENT OF NUMERIC CRITERIA FOR PRIORITY TOXIC POLLUTANTS; STATES' COMPLIANCE

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1313 CWA sec 303

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 131

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA is revising its rule promulgated on December 22, 1992, (National Toxics Rule or NTR) that established water quality criteria for 14 States that had failed to fully comply with section 303(c)(2)(B) of the Clean Water Act. The NTR promulgated total recoverable metals criteria for 11 of these 14 States. In May 1995, EPA amended the materials criteria to reflect EPA's new policy to use dissolved metals criteria because they more accurately reflect the bioavailable fraction of waterborne metals for aquatic life. The interim final rule was deregulatory in nature, but is not expected to impact the health of aquatic life in the water column. EPA expects the rule to result in less stringent permit limits and therefore a potential cost savings in wastewater treatment for dischargers of metals in the covered States. This action makes the interim final rule final and is also deregulatory in nature.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Interim Final	05/04/95	60 FR 22229
Final Action	To Be	Determined

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3661

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RIN: 2040-AC55

3708. GUIDELINES ESTABLISHING TEST PROCEDURES FOR THE ANALYSIS OF TRACE METALS UNDER THE CLEAN WATER ACT

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1314(h) CWA 304(h); 33 USC 1361(a) CWA 501

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 136

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This regulatory action would propose to amend the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants under 40 CFR part 136 to approve new EPA methods for the determination of trace metals at EPA's water quality criteria levels. These methods are necessary for the implementation of water quality-based permits under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) of the Clean Water Act. Water quality-based permits are necessary when technology-based controls do not allow a particular water body to meet the State's designated water quality standard. Because the methods currently approved under 40 CFR part 136 were designed to support primarily technology-based permitting needs, and because these technology-based levels are as much as 280 times higher than water quality-based criteria for metals, approval of new EPA test procedures is necessary.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/00/01	
Final Action	08/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3702

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RIN: 2040-AC75

3709. NPDES STREAMLINING RULE — ROUND III

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1311 CWA sec 301; 33 USC 1312 CWA sec 302; 33 USC 1314 CWA sec 304; 33 USC 1316 CWA sec 306; 33 USC 1318 CWA sec 308; 33 USC 1342 CWA sec 402; 33 USC 1361 CWA sec 501

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 122; 40 CFR 123; 40 CFR 124

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: On February 21, 1995, President Clinton issued a directive requesting that Federal agencies review their regulatory programs to eliminate any obsolete, ineffective, or unduly burdensome regulations. In response to that directive, EPA plans to issue several rulemaking packages to revise NPDES requirements in parts 122, 123, and 124 to eliminate redundant regulations, provide clarification, and remove or streamline unnecessary procedures. Revisions under consideration in this rule include adding additional permit modifications that can be considered minor modifications at 122.63, and changes to requirements concerning EPA's review of State permits. Other revisions may be considered as work on this rule progresses. This rulemaking is expected to affect entities which implement the NPDES program or are regulated by it. This includes small businesses and State, tribal and local governments. Most of these effects are expected to be deregulatory or streamlining in nature.

EPA—Clean Water Act (CWA)

Long-Term Actions

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	10/00/00	
Final Action	10/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3786

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RIN: 2040-AC84

3710. EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Priority: Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1311 CWA sec 301; 33 USC 1314 CWA sec 304; 33 USC 1316 CWA sec 306; 33 USC 1317 CWA sec 307; 33 USC 1318 CWA sec 308; 33 USC 1362 CWA sec 502; 33 USC 1342 CWA sec 402

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 420

Legal Deadline: Final, Judicial, April 30, 2002.

NPRM, Judicial, October 31, 2000.

Abstract: EPA will propose amendments to the effluent limitations guidelines and standards regulations for the Iron and Steel Manufacturing Point Source Category to reflect significant industry changes related to consolidation and modernization within the U.S. steelmaking industry as well as advances in manufacturing technologies, in-process pollution prevention, water conservation practices, and end-of-pipe wastewater treatment.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	10/00/00	
Final Action	04/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3833

Sectors Affected: 331111 Iron and Steel Mills; 331221 Cold-Rolled Steel Shape Manufacturing; 331222 Steel Wire Drawing; 33121 Iron and Steel Pipes and Tubes Manufacturing from Purchased Steel; 324199 All Other Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing

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RIN: 2040-AC90

3711. SELENIUM CRITERION MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION FOR WATER QUALITY GUIDANCE FOR THE GREAT LAKES SYSTEM

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1268 CWA sec 118

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 132

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This rulemaking proposes to establish a new acute aquatic life criterion for selenium in the final Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System (the Guidance) that was published on March 23, 1995 (60 FR 15366). The proposed new criterion takes into account data showing that selenium's two most prevalent oxidation states, selenite and selenate, present differing potentials for aquatic toxicity, as well as new data indicating that all forms of selenium are additive. The new approach produces a different selenium acute criterion (also called the Criterion Maximum Concentration, or CMC) depending upon the relative proportions of selenite, selenate, and other forms of selenium that are present. This effort is on hold until a larger effort to amend the national water quality criteria guidance for selenium is complete. Once that effort is completed EPA will reevaluate the need for this action to amend the final Water Quality Guidance for the Great Lakes System and take appropriate action.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	11/14/96	61 FR 58444
Final Action	06/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3921

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RIN: 2040-AC97

3712. TEST PROCEDURES FOR THE ANALYSIS OF CO-PLANAR AND MONO-ORTHO-SUBSTITUTED POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS) UNDER THE CLEAN WATER ACT

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1251 et seq CWA 304(h); 33 USC 1314(h) CWA 501(a); 33 USC 1361(a)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 136; 40 CFR 503

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This regulatory action would propose to amend the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants under 40 CFR parts 136 and 503 to approve EPA Method 1668 for the congener-specific determination of co-planar and mono-ortho-substituted polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in effluent ambient water and sludge. This method is necessary for the implementation of water quality-based permits under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) of the Clean Water Act. Water quality-based permits are necessary when technology-based controls do not allow a particular water body to meet the State's designated water quality standard. At present there is no EPA analytical method for determination of these PCBs, therefore, approval of a new EPA test procedure is necessary.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	06/00/01	
Final Action	06/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations

EPA—Clean Water Act (CWA)

Long-Term Actions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 404

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RIN: 2040-AD09

3713. EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR THE PULP, PAPER, AND PAPERBOARD CATEGORY, PHASE II

Priority: Other Significant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1311 CWA 301; 33 USC 1314 CWA 304; 33 USC 1316 CWA 306; 33 USC 1317 CWA 307; 33 USC 1318 CWA 308; 33 USC 1318 CWA 402; 33 USC 1361 CWA 501

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 430

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA will consider revising the technology-based effluent limitations guidelines and standards for 8 of the 12 subcategories for this industrial category: Unbleached Kraft; Semi-Chemical; Mechanical Pulp; Non-Wood Chemical Pulp; Secondary Fiber Deink; Secondary Fiber Non-Deink; Fine and Lightweight Papers from Purchased Pulp; and Tissue, Filter, Non-Woven, and Paperboard from Purchased Pulp. EPA proposed guidelines and standards for these subcategories as part of the Pulp and Paper Rules (also known as the Cluster Rules) in December 1993. The Agency intends to develop these revised effluent limitations in close coordination with the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/17/93	58 FR 66078
Final Action	12/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 405

Sectors Affected: 3221 Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills

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RIN: 2040-AD10

3714. GUIDELINES ESTABLISHING TEST PROCEDURES FOR THE ANALYSIS OF MISCELLANEOUS METALS, ANIONS, AND VOLATILE ORGANICS UNDER THE CLEAN WATER ACT, PHASE TWO

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1314(h) CWA 304(h); 33 USC 1361(a) CWA 501(a)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 136

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This regulatory action will amend the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 136 to approve new procedures for the analysis of miscellaneous metals, anions, and volatile organics under the Clean Water Act (CWA). These methods are used for implementing water quality based permits under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) of the CWA. This regulation will approve test procedures to be used in measuring this group of compounds under the NPDES unless the Regional Administrator approves an alternative procedure. This rulemaking will constitute the second of two segments of rulemaking initially proposed as one action.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	10/18/95	60 FR 53988
Final Action	06/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 408

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RIN: 2040-AD12

3715. REVISIONS TO EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR SYNTHETIC-BASED DRILLING FLUIDS IN THE OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1311 CWA sec 301; 33 USC 1314 CWA sec 304; 33 USC 1316 CWA sec 306; 33 USC 1317 CWA sec 307; 33 USC 1318 CWA sec 308; 33 USC 1342 CWA sec 402; 33 USC 1361 CWA sec 501

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 435

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Judicial, December 31, 1998.
Final, Judicial, December 31, 2000.

Abstract: This regulatory action will establish effluent limitations for the use of synthetic-based drilling fluids (SBF). Although oil and gas extraction is covered by existing effluent guidelines, the SBFs are a new technology not addressed in the guidelines, and applying the existing regulations which were developed for water-based and oil-based drilling fluids is not appropriate. The use of SBFs presents an opportunity for environmental gain. On a drilling performance basis, SBFs replace oil-based drilling fluids, but unlike oil-based drilling fluids, SBFs are free of aromatic hydrocarbon priority pollutants, exhibit greatly reduced toxicity, biodegrade relatively rapidly, and do not bioaccumulate. Compared to water-based drilling fluids, SBFs have reduced aquatic toxicity and lower discharge volumes resulting in lower toxic metals discharge. To realize the potential environmental gain, new guidelines specific to the SBFs are necessary to minimize the wastestream volume and control potential contaminants, toxicity, biodegradation, and bioaccumulation.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/03/99	64 FR 5487
Final Action	12/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

EPA—Clean Water Act (CWA)

Long-Term Actions

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4086

Sectors Affected: 21111 Oil and Gas Extraction

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RIN: 2040-AD14

3716. WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR ALABAMA—PHASE II

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1313 CWA 303

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 131

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: Under the CWA, States have primary authority in developing water quality standards for waters within their jurisdiction. EPA maintains oversight authority in that States must submit their water quality standards to EPA for review and approval or disapproval. If a State's water quality standards are not consistent with the requirements of the CWA and its supporting regulations, and are subsequently disapproved by EPA, the State must revise the disapproved water quality standards. If the State does not revise the disapproved water quality standards, the CWA authorizes the EPA Administrator to promulgate Federal water quality standards to supersede those disapproved provisions in the water quality standards. EPA is developing a proposed federal rulemaking to determine the appropriate use designations for five waterbodies in Alabama subject to outstanding EPA disapprovals.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/00	
Final Action	06/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4264

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RIN: 2040-AD35

3717. • UNIFORM NATIONAL DISCHARGE STANDARDS FOR VESSELS OF THE ARMED FORCES - PHASE II

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1322; 33 USC 1361

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 1700

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, May 31, 2001.

Abstract: This action is phase II of implementing regulations on Uniform National Discharge Standards for Vessels of the Armed Forces. In 1996 the Clean Water Act was amended to create section 312(n), "Uniform National Discharge Standards for Vessels of the Armed Forces." Section 312(n) directs EPA and DOD to work together to provide Armed Forces vessels with a nationally uniform set of discharge standards, which preempt State discharge standards for these vessels. The purpose of the statute is to allow DOD to plan, design and build environmentally sound vessels, to encourage innovative pollution control technology, and to improve operational flexibility. EPA and DOD jointly promulgated Phase I of these regulations, 40 CFR part 1700, on May 10, 1999 (64 FR 25126). The Phase I rulemaking concluded that 25 discharges from Armed Forces vessels would require control devices. Some of these discharges have the potential to introduce oil or other organics into receiving waters (such as bilge water); some have the potential to introduce copper or other metals (such as fire main); and some have the potential to introduce nonindigenous invasive aquatic species (such as ballast water). Phase II will establish performance standards for control devices for these 25 discharges. Once DOD implements rules for achieving the standards set in phase II, covered discharges from Armed Forces will be required to meet these standards, and will not be subject to discharge standards established by States.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	03/00/01	
Final Action	01/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4357

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RIN: 2040-AD39

3718. • EFFLUENT GUIDELINES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT INDUSTRY

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined

Legal Authority: 33 USC 1311 CWA 301; 33 USC 1314 CWA 304; 33 USC 1316 CWA 306; 33 USC 1361 CWA 501

CFR Citation: Not Yet Determined

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Judicial, December 31, 2000.

Final, Statutory, December 31, 2002.

Abstract: The effluent guidelines will apply to construction activities associated with new development, as well as to those associated with re-development activities. The regulations will address storm water runoff from construction sites during the active phase of construction, as well as post-construction runoff. Construction activity is a major source of sediment and other pollutants discharged to the nation's waters. Industries potentially affected by this rulemaking include land developers, home builders, builders of commercial and industrial property, and other private and public sector construction site owners and operators. EPA will develop design criteria for erosion and sediment controls and storm water best management practices (BMPs). These requirements will be implemented in NPDES storm water permits issued to construction site owners and operators.

EPA—Clean Water Act (CWA)

Long-Term Actions

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/00	
Final Action	12/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 428

Sectors Affected: 23 Construction

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RIN: 2040-AD42

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Clean Water Act (CWA)

Completed Actions

3719. NPDES WASTEWATER PERMIT APPLICATION FORMS AND REGULATORY REVISIONS FOR MUNICIPAL DISCHARGES AND SEWAGE SLUDGE USE OR DISPOSAL

Priority: Other Significant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 122.21(j); 40 CFR 122.21(q); 40 CFR 501.15(a); 40 CFR 124.8(b); 40 CFR 123.25(a); 40 CFR 123.43(b)

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/06/95	60 FR 62545
Final Action	08/04/99	64 FR 42433

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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RIN: 2040-AB39

3720. EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL LAUNDRIES POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 441

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Notice of withdrawal of NPRM	08/18/99	64 FR 45072

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: None

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RIN: 2040-AB97

3721. AMENDMENTS TO ROUND I FINAL SEWAGE SLUDGE USE OR DISPOSAL RULE—PHASE ONE

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 503 (Revision)

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	10/25/95	60 FR 54771
Final Action	08/04/99	64 FR 42551

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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RIN: 2040-AC29

3722. GUIDELINES ESTABLISHING OIL AND GREASE TEST PROCEDURES FOR THE ANALYSIS OF POLLUTANTS UNDER THE CLEAN WATER ACT

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 136

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/23/96	61 FR 1730
Notice of Data Availability	10/02/97	62 FR 51621
Final Action	05/14/99	64 FR 26315

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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RIN: 2040-AC63

3723. STREAMLINING 301(H) WAIVER RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 125(g)

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
No further action planned on this rule.	11/10/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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RIN: 2040-AC89

3724. UNIFORM NATIONAL DISCHARGE STANDARDS FOR ARMED FORCES VESSELS—PHASE I

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 1700 “(New)”

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/25/98	63 FR 45298
Final Action	05/10/99	64 FR 25126

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Federal

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RIN: 2040-AC96

3725. EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR THE PULP, PAPER, AND PAPERBOARD CATEGORY; INCENTIVES AMENDMENT

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 430

EPA—Clean Water Act (CWA)

Completed Actions

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	04/15/98	63 FR 18795
Final Action	07/07/99	64 FR 36580

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Federal**Agency Contact:** Mark Perez

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RIN: 2040-AD05**3726. TEST PROCEDURES FOR THE ANALYSIS OF MERCURY UNDER THE CLEAN WATER ACT****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 136**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	05/26/98	63 FR 28868
Final Action	06/08/99	64 FR 30417

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Agency Contact:** Maria Gomez-Taylor

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RIN: 2040-AD07**3727. EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR THE ORE MINING AND DRESSING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY, GOLD PLACER MINE SUBCATEGORY (COMPLETION OF A SECTION 610 REVIEW)****Priority:** Info./Admin./Other**Legal Authority:** 33 USC 1311; 33 USC 1316; 33 USC 1361; 5 USC 610**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 440**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: In 1988, EPA issued final effluent guidelines for the Gold Placer Mine Subcategory of the Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category. In the April 27, 1998 issue of the Regulatory Agenda, EPA announced the review of the Placer Mine effluent guidelines under Section 610 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, and solicited public comment on whether additional changes to that rule would further reduce impacts on small entities while still accomplishing the objectives of the statute authorizing the rule. We did not receive any comments. In addition to soliciting public comment, EPA also reviewed the rule and related factors to determine whether the Placer Mine effluent guidelines should be continued

without change, or should be amended or rescinded, to minimize economic impacts on small entities while still complying with the provisions of the Clean Water Act. EPA completed its review and concludes that the effluent limitations for the Gold Placer Mine Subcategory are a necessary component of the comprehensive program to restore and maintain the quality of our Nation's waters and should be continued in effect without change. With this notice, EPA concludes its section 610 review of this rule.

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Final Rule	05/24/88	53 FR 18764
End Review Rule to remain unchanged.	09/03/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis**Required:** No**Government Levels Affected:** None**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4133**Sectors Affected:** 212221 Gold Ore Mining

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RIN: 2040-AD13

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Proposed Rule Stage

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

3728. NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS: RADON**Regulatory Plan:** This entry is Seq. No. 117 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.**RIN:** 2040-AA94**3729. NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS: GROUND WATER RULE****Regulatory Plan:** This entry is Seq. No. 118 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.**RIN:** 2040-AA97**3730. NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS: ARSENIC****Regulatory Plan:** This entry is Seq. No. 119 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.**RIN:** 2040-AB75**3731. LONG TERM 1 ENHANCED SURFACE WATER TREATMENT/FILTER BACKWASH RULE****Regulatory Plan:** This entry is Seq. No. 120 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.**RIN:** 2040-AD18**3732. USE OF SCREENING PROCEDURES FOR COMPLIANCE MONITORING OF DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS****Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 300(f) SDWA 1401; 42 USC 300(g)(1) SDWA 1412; 42 USC 300(j)(4) SDWA 1445**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 141; 40 CFR 143**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments require EPA to review new analytical methods that may be used for regulated contaminants screening or analysis, including screening methods. After this review, EPA may approve such methods that are deemed more accurate or cost-effective than established

EPA—Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

Proposed Rule Stage

reference methods for use in compliance monitoring or the monitoring of unregulated contaminants. In this regulatory effort, EPA proposes to integrate the use of screening methods in the overall scheme of drinking water compliance monitoring. Efforts will be made to keep the proposal consistent with the Office of Water plan for Performance Based Methods (PBMS). EPA will identify regulated contaminants, types of monitoring and specific areas within each monitoring framework which are amenable to the use of screening methods. A logical application of screening procedures would be in a tiered monitoring mode where Tier 1 (screening phase) would identify the principal problem areas while Tier 2 would use sampling and analysis to more carefully identify and quantify specific contaminants. EPA would identify specific screening methods which are available for use based on

their performance characteristics, tolerance to sample interferences, validation for drinking water analysis and correlation of results with traditional instrumental methods. The use of screening methods is expected to make drinking water compliance monitoring cheaper and faster, and provide flexibility to the Public Water Systems in the choice of analytical methods. Laboratory acceptance limits and other method performance requirements that were specified under previous rules will not be changed in this rule making. This proposal would only add new analytical methods and/or analytical approaches and would not withdraw or modify previously approved methods.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	04/00/00	
Final Action	04/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4212

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RIN: 2040-AD31

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

Final Rule Stage

3733. REVISIONS TO THE UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL REGULATIONS FOR CLASS V INJECTION WELLS

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 300(h) SDWA 1421 to 1425

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 144; 40 CFR 145; 40 CFR 146

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Judicial, July 18, 1998.
Final, Judicial, November 29, 1999.

Abstract: This rule is formerly known as Management of Class V Injection Wells under Part C of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The EPA proposed changes to the Class V Underground Injection Control (UIC) regulations that would add new requirements for categories of Class V wells that pose a high risk when located in ground water-based source water protection areas being delineated by States under the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA proposed these new requirements to address three categories of wells that it has identified as posing a high risk of ground water contamination based on available information. Class V wells that may be impacted by the regulation include motor vehicle waste disposal

wells, industrial waste disposal wells, and large-capacity cesspools in ground water-based source water protection areas. Targeting the requirements to those wells will achieve substantial protection of underground sources of drinking water.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/28/95	60 FR 44652
NPRM 2 Reproposal	07/29/98	63 FR 40585
Final Action	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Yes

Small Entities Affected: Businesses

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 2778

Sectors Affected: 4411 Automobile Dealers; 4412 Other Motor Vehicle Dealers; 447 Gasoline Stations; 484 Truck Transportation; 485 Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation; 532 Rental and Leasing Services; 8111 Automotive Repair and Maintenance; 7212 RV (Recreational Vehicle) Parks and Recreational Camps

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RIN: 2040-AB83

3734. NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS: LEAD AND COPPER

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 300(f) SDWA sec 1412

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 141; 40 CFR 142

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA will promulgate revisions to the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for Lead and Copper published June 7, 1991. The basic lead and copper regulations will remain intact; however, EPA will promulgate minor revisions to refine specific requirements and improve implementation of the rule. Some of these revisions are deregulatory in nature, in that they will lessen monitoring requirements for public water systems which have consistently shown very low levels of lead and copper at the tap. EPA also plans to promulgate changes that will provide many community water systems more flexibility in the delivery of lead public

EPA—Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

Final Rule Stage

education requirements, and allow States to invalidate inappropriate samples. Other revisions would promote consistent national implementation by clarifying the monitoring requirements that apply in different circumstances. Finally, EPA plans to respond to a remand in *American Water Works Association v. EPA*, on portions of the Lead and Copper regulation by promulgating a revised definition of control as it applies to lead service line replacement and to address the current exemption of transient non-community water systems from coverage under the rule. Nationally, EPA estimates the changes will not affect the cost or benefits of the Lead and Copper Rule significantly. State governments may experience a minor increase in costs as a result of these revisions. Many local and tribal governments and small businesses that operate public water systems should experience a small decrease in annual costs.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	04/12/96	61 FR 16348
NOA	04/22/98	63 FR 20038
NOA	08/18/98	63 FR 44214
Final Action	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 344

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RIN: 2040-AC27

3735. REFORMATTING OF DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS

Priority: Info./Admin./Other

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 300(f) SDWA sec 1412

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 141; 40 CFR 142

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: This rule reformats the current drinking water regulations to make them easier to understand and follow. This rule is not intended to change any of the regulatory requirements. The rule affects State, local and tribal governments in that it makes the rules easier to implement and thus facilitates their jobs.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	03/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 3563

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RIN: 2040-AC41

3736. NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS: RADIUM, URANIUM, ALPHA, BETA AND PHOTON EMITTERS

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 300(f) SDWA sec 1412

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 141; 40 CFR 142

Legal Deadline: Final, Judicial, November 18, 2000, for Uranium. Other, Judicial, November 30, 2000, See additional information.

Abstract: Standards for radium, alpha, and beta and photon emitters were promulgated in 1976. They were included in the list of 83 contaminants for regulation (because they had MCLs but not MCLGs), along with uranium and radon, in the 1986 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments. Regulations for uranium, radium 226, radium 228, and gross alpha and beta particles were proposed on July 18, 1991. The 1991 proposal was to raise the standard for radium 226/228 from combined level of 5 pCi/l to a separate standard of 20 pCi/l, and proposed uranium at 20 ug/l. Pursuant to court order, EPA will take final action on proposed uranium regulations by November, 2000, and final action on radium, alpha, beta, and photon emitters or state reasons for not taking final action by November, 2000.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	09/30/86	51 FR 34836
NPRM	07/18/91	56 FR 33050
NODA	11/00/99	
Final Action	11/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3992

Judicial Deadline Description: Final or rationale for not taking final action on Radium, Alpha, Beta and Photon emitters.

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RIN: 2040-AC98

3737. NATIONAL PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS: ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR CHEMICAL AND MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS AND REVISIONS TO LABORATORY CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 300(f) SDWA 1401; 42 USC 300(g)(1) SDWA 1412

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 141; 40 CFR 143

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: In this rule, EPA approves the use of updated versions of 25 American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 54 Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater (Standard Methods) and 13 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) analytical methods for compliance determinations of chemical contaminants in drinking water. EPA is also approving use of a new medium and two new methods for simultaneous determination of total coliforms and *E. coli.*, a new method for determination of lead, six new methods for determination of magnesium, and two new methods for determination of acid herbicides. In addition, the Agency is making several technical corrections or clarifications to the regulations,

EPA—Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

Final Rule Stage

amending the regulation to change the composition of Performance Evaluation (PE) samples, requiring a successful PE sample analysis each year for chemical analyses, and requiring method specific laboratory certification criteria for reporting compliance data.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	07/31/98	63 FR 41133
Final Action	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Required: No

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Organizations, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4044

Two previous listed rules in the Regulatory Agenda have been merged into this rule. These rules are the National Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Regulations: Analytic Methods for Organic, Inorganic and Microbiological Contaminants and Pesticides; SAN 4257; RIN: 2040-AD29 and the National Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Regulations: Analytical Methods for Microbes, Lead and Magnesium; SAN 4221; RIN: 2040-AD30. These are listed as completed elsewhere in the Agenda.

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RIN: 2040-AD04

3738. PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM PUBLIC NOTIFICATION REGULATION

Regulatory Plan: This entry is Seq. No. 135 in Part II of this issue of the **Federal Register**.

RIN: 2040-AD06

3739. DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND REGULATIONS

Priority: Other Significant

Legal Authority: 42 USC 300j-12 SWDA 1452 (g)(3)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 35

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 established a Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) program to assist public water systems in financing the costs of infrastructure needed to achieve or maintain compliance with SDWA requirements and to further the public health objectives of the Act. The SWDA amendments authorizes the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to award capitalization grants to States, which in turn provide low cost loans and other types of assistance to eligible systems. A State determines the portion of the funds from the capitalization grant to conduct set-aside activities and the remaining grant monies are deposited into the project Fund to finance infrastructure projects. Each State has considerable flexibility, with minimum Federal requirements imposed, to determine the design of its DWSRF program and to direct funding toward its most pressing compliance and public health needs. This regulation is intended to codify the DWSRF Final Guidelines published in February, 1997 which explain: what States must do to receive a DWSRF capitalization grant; what States may do with Federal capitalization grant funds; what States may do with funds the law intends for activities other than project construction (set-asides); and the roles of both the States and EPA in managing and administering the program. The DWSRF program helps to ensure that the Nation's drinking water supplies remain safe and affordable, that drinking water systems that receive funding are properly operated and maintained, and that permanent institutions exist in each State to provide financial support for drinking water needs.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Interim Final	03/00/00	
Final Action	07/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: Local, State

Additional Information: SAN No. 4152

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RIN: 2040-AD20

3740. • UPDATE OF STATE UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAMS

Priority: Info./Admin./Other

Legal Authority: 42 USC 300h-1 SDWA Section 1422; 42 USC 300h-4 SDWA Section 1425

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 147 (Revision)

Legal Deadline: None

Abstract: EPA provides a place in its regulations where all the State UIC programs are summarized. Included in this summarization are all the authorities and regulations used by the States to implement the UIC program, as well as all other documents that are relevant to the program. The primary reason for the codification of this descriptive information is to clarify which State requirements in a primacy State EPA can enforce directly. This effort is an update of the existing Part 147 and should have no impact on the regulated community.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	05/00/00	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Small Entities Affected: No

Government Levels Affected: None

Additional Information: SAN No. 4236

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RIN: 2040-AD40

EPA—Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

Final Rule Stage

3741. • REVISION TO THE INTERIM ENHANCED SURFACE WATER TREATMENT RULE (IESWTR) AND THE STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS RULE (DBPR).**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 40 USC 300(f)-300(j) SWDA 1412**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 141; 40 CFR 142**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: This action will make minor revisions to the IESWTR and the DBPR which were published December 16, 1998. The primary purpose of this Direct Final Rule is to revise the compliance date of both rules. A key outcome of this change will be to shift

the monitoring periods to coincide with standard quarters, which will facilitate the implementation of both rules. This action will also extend the use of new analytical methods for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), that are included in these rules, for compliance with existing drinking water regulations. The revisions also include a few minor changes to the regulatory language which will clarify interpretation of the regulatory requirements. EPA intends to publish technical corrections to these two rules concurrent with this direct final rule.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Final Action	11/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 4281

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RIN: 2040-AD43

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Long-Term Actions

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

3742. NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS: SULFATE**Priority:** Other Significant**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 300(f) SDWA sec 1412**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 141; 40 CFR 142

Legal Deadline: Other, Statutory, August 6, 2001, Decision whether or not to regulate.

Abstract: Sulfate is on the list of 83 contaminants required to be regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1986. The contaminant was deferred from the Phase V regulation in order to allow the EPA time to focus on implementation issues arising from the proposal concerning the risk of sulfate in drinking water to specific subpopulations. Sulfate can cause diarrhea in infants and in adults not acclimated to high sulfate-containing water, such as travelers. Persons who are acclimated to high sulfate-containing water suffer no adverse effects from its consumption. Sulfate occurs naturally in soil and is also found in surface water as a result of acid rain. Sulfate is also used as a reagent in steel and copper industries and in the manufacture of copper sulfate, a fungicide/algicide. An estimated 2,000 systems—serving a population of 200,000 residents, 1 million travelers, and 30,000 infants—are likely to be affected by this regulation. Most of the affected systems serve populations of less than 3,000

and are transient systems not in service year-round. EPA proposed but never finalized several options for compliance which would be an alternative to central treatment and less costly. The 1996 amendments to the SDWA call for a definitive study to resolve remaining health risk questions. Thereafter, EPA is to make a determination whether or not to regulate sulfate. EPA and the Centers for Disease Control have conducted the health risk study for sulfate. The results of the study will serve as the basis for the Agency's determination on whether to regulate sulfate.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/20/94	59 FR 65578
Notice Sulfate Study	02/11/99	64 FR 7028
Final Action Decision to regulate or not	08/00/01	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 3176

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RIN: 2040-AC07**3743. NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS FOR ALDICARB**

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.

Unfunded Mandates: Undetermined**Legal Authority:** 42 USC 300(f) SDWA sec 1412**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 141; 40 CFR 142**Legal Deadline:** None

Abstract: EPA promulgated MCLs for aldicarb, aldicarb sulfoxide, and aldicarb sulfone in the Phase II rulemaking in 1991 at levels of 7 ug/l each. In response to an administrative petition from the manufacture Rhone-Poulenc, the Agency issued an administrative stay of the effective date. EPA will reexamine risk assessment and occurrence data on aldicarb. EPA will then make a determination of what further action may be appropriate.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	To Be	Determined

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

EPA—Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

Long-Term Actions

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3238

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RIN: 2040-AC13

3744. STREAMLINING DRINKING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Priority: Other Significant

Reinventing Government: This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.

Legal Authority: 42 USC 300(f)(4)
SDWA sec 1445

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 141.2; 40 CFR 141.23; 40 CFR 142.14; 40 CFR 142.16; 40 CFR 142.18

Legal Deadline: Final, Statutory, August 6, 1998.

Abstract: The current drinking water monitoring requirements vary by contaminant (e.g., inorganic vs. organic), the source of the supply (i.e., surface water vs. ground water) and by system size. After an initial series of samples, the sampling frequency increases or decreases based on the results of the initial series. Because there are numerous permutations to the possible frequencies at any one sampling point, the requirements are difficult to understand. And because the requirements presume all systems are contaminated, many systems have conducted expensive monitoring without finding any contamination. EPA intends to simplify and improve the cost effectiveness of the current requirements for chemical contaminants by reducing the number of variables upon which the sampling frequencies turn, by providing greater latitude for State discretion in customizing the sampling frequencies to local circumstances (i.e., vulnerability to contamination) and by consolidating subsections wherever possible. The Agency issued a Federal Register Notice on July 30, 1998 indicating that the monitoring

requirements had been reviewed and that no changes were being made at that time. The Agency, however, is evaluating additional data to determine whether any changes may be necessary in the future and looking at other options to streamline the regulations.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
ANPRM	07/03/97	62 FR 36099
Notice of Review	07/30/98	63 FR 40709
NPRM	To Be Determined	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions, Organizations

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 3761

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RIN: 2040-AC73

3745. • LONG TERM 2 ENHANCED SURFACE WATER TREATMENT RULE

Priority: Economically Significant. Major under 5 USC 801.

Unfunded Mandates: This action may affect State, local or tribal governments and the private sector.

Legal Authority: 40 USC 300g-1(b)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 9; 40 CFR 141 to 142

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Statutory, February 28, 2001.
Final, Statutory, May 31, 2002.

Abstract: The Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) will control risk from microbial pathogens in drinking water. It is being developed simultaneously with the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR) which will address risk caused by the use of disinfectants in drinking water. This rule could affect all public water systems that use surface water as a source. Promulgating the LT2ESWTR and the Stage 2 DBPR as a paired rulemaking is necessary to ensure that adequate protection from microbial risk is maintained while EPA manages risk from disinfection byproducts. EPA is required to promulgate the Stage 2 DBPR by May, 2002, under the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments.

In developing the LT2ESWTR, EPA will analyze a significant body of new survey data on microbial pathogens in source and finished waters, as well as data on parameters which could serve as indicators of microbial risk. This survey data, which was collected under the Information Collection Rule (ICR), Supplemental Surveys to the ICR, and additional research projects, will provide a substantially more comprehensive and complete picture of the occurrence of waterborne pathogens than was available previously. EPA will also use significant new data on the efficiency of treatment processes for the removal and inactivation of microorganisms, as well as new information on the toxicity of certain pathogens, to determine effective regulatory requirements for controlling microbial risk. On March 30, 1999 EPA established a committee of stakeholders under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) to assist in the development of these rules. The FACA committee is scheduled to make recommendations on rule options to EPA in April, 2000.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/00/01	
Final Action	05/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Yes

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4341

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RIN: 2040-AD37

EPA—Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

Long-Term Actions

**3746. • STAGE 2
DISINFECTANTS/DISINFECTION
BYPRODUCTS RULE**

Priority: Economically Significant.
Major under 5 USC 801.

Unfunded Mandates: This action may affect State, local or tribal governments and the private sector.

Legal Authority: 40 USC 300g-1(b)

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 9; 40 CFR 141 to 142

Legal Deadline: NPRM, Statutory, February 28, 2001.
Final, Statutory, May 22, 2002.

Abstract: The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments require EPA to promulgate a Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 2 DBPR) by May, 2002. EPA plans to propose this rule in February, 2001. The Regulation, along with a Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) that will be promulgated simultaneously, is intended to expand existing public health protections and address concerns about risk trade-offs between pathogens and disinfection byproducts. This rule could affect all public water systems that add a disinfectant to the drinking water during any part of the

treatment process although the impacts may be limited to community water systems (CWSs) and non-transient non-community water systems (NTNCWSs). Promulgating the LT2ESWTR and the Stage 2 DBPR as a paired rulemaking is necessary to ensure that adequate protection from microbial risk is maintained while EPA manages risk from disinfection byproducts. EPA is required to promulgate the Stage 2 DBPR by May, 2002, under the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments. In developing the Stage 2 DBPR, EPA will analyze a significant body of new survey data on source water quality parameters and disinfection byproduct formation and occurrence. This survey data, which was collected under the Information Collection Rule (ICR), Supplemental Surveys to the ICR, and additional research projects, will provide a substantially more comprehensive and complete picture of the occurrence of DBPs than was available previously. EPA will also use new information on the health effects of exposure to DBPs to determine effective regulatory requirements for controlling risk. On March 30, 1999 EPA established a committee of stakeholders under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) to

assist in the development of these rules. The FACA committee is scheduled to make recommendations on rule options to EPA in April, 2000.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	02/00/01	
Final Action	05/00/02	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Yes

Small Entities Affected: Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

Additional Information: SAN No. 4342

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RIN: 2040-AD38

**Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)**

Completed Actions

**3747. DRINKING WATER
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT
MONITORING PROGRAM**

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 141.35(a) to (d);
40 CFR 141.40(a) to (n)

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	04/30/99	64 FR 23397
Final Action	09/17/99	64 FR 50555

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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RIN: 2040-AD15

**3748. FILTER BACKWASH
RECYCLING REGULATION**

Priority: Economically Significant.
Major under 5 USC 801.

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 141; 40 CFR 142

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
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Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Yes

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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RIN: 2040-AD17

**3749. NATIONAL PRIMARY AND
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER
REGULATIONS: ANALYTIC METHODS
FOR ORGANIC, INORGANIC AND
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS
AND PESTICIDES**

Priority: Substantive, Nonsignificant

CFR Citation: 40 CFR 141; 40 CFR 143

Completed:

Reason	Date	FR Cite
Direct Final Rule	09/03/98	63 FR 47097
NPRM	09/03/98	63 FR 47115
Direct Final Withdrawn	12/31/98	63 FR 72200

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No

Government Levels Affected: State, Local, Tribal, Federal

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RIN: 2040-AD29

EPA—Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

Completed Actions

3750. NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS: ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR MICROBIAL, LEAD AND MAGNESIUM**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 141.21; 40 CFR 141.23**Completed:**

Reason	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	01/14/99	64 FR 2538

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Tribal, Federal**Agency Contact:** Paul S. Berger
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RIN: 2040-AD30

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Long-Term Actions

Marine Protection Research and Sanctuary Act (MPRSA)

3751. REVISIONS TO OCEAN DUMPING REGULATIONS FOR DREDGED MATERIAL**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant. Major status under 5 USC 801 is undetermined.**Unfunded Mandates:** Undetermined**Reinventing Government:** This rulemaking is part of the Reinventing Government effort. It will revise text in the CFR to reduce burden or duplication, or streamline requirements.**Legal Authority:** 33 USC 1401 et seq MPRSA**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 225; 40 CFR 227; 40 CFR 228**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** This rulemaking would revise the regulations applicable to the ocean

dumping of dredged material. Issuance of these regulations would respond to the decision in *National Wildlife Federation v. Costle*, 629 F. 2d. 118 (DC Cir.1980) and incorporate program experience gained since the issuance of the current regulations in 1977. The revisions will make necessary technical changes and will improve the clarity of the regulations, with supporting technical guidance on disposal site selection, site management, and site monitoring. These revisions will clarify issues that have caused delays in the evaluation of permit applications. The regulations will improve environmental assessments of permit applications, and improve the protection of benthic communities in the vicinity of a dump site. The regulations will affect local governments if they are responsible for maintenance of navigable waters by

dredging and request a permit for disposal of dredged material in the ocean.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/02	
Final Action	12/00/03	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: Undetermined**Small Entities Affected:** Governmental Jurisdictions**Government Levels Affected:** State, Local, Federal**Additional Information:** SAN No. 2737**Agency Contact:** David Redford, Environmental Protection Agency, Water, 4504F, Washington, DC 20460
Phone: 202 260-9179**RIN:** 2040-AB62

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Final Rule Stage

Shore Protection Act (SPA)

3752. SHORE PROTECTION ACT, SECTION 4103(B) REGULATIONS**Priority:** Substantive, Nonsignificant**Legal Authority:** 33 USC 2601 Shore Protection Act of 1988; PL 100-6-88 4103(b)**CFR Citation:** 40 CFR 237**Legal Deadline:** None**Abstract:** This rule will implement the Shore Protection Act (SPA) and is designed to prevent the deposit of municipal and commercial waste into U.S. Coastal Waters. This rule establishes minimum waste handling practices for vessels and waste handling facilities involved in the transport of municipal or commercial wastes in the coastal waters of the U.S. The rule may require certain vessels and waste handling facilities to develop

an operation and maintenance manual that identifies procedures to prevent, report, and clean up deposits of waste into coastal waters. Local governments and businesses involved with the vessel transportation and shore side handling of these wastes would be affected by this rule. Currently no tribes are known to be involved in waste handling of this type; therefore none would be affected by this rule. In regards to small businesses, EPA has provided guidance on development of operation and maintenance manuals and encourages the use and documentation of existing industry practices that meet or exceed the EPA proposed minimum waste handling standards. All indications are that this regulation as proposed would have a minimal economic impact. This regulation will result in reduction of

municipal and commercial wastes deposited in coastal waters.

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	08/30/94	59 FR 44798
Final Action	12/00/99	

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required: No**Small Entities Affected:** Businesses, Governmental Jurisdictions**Government Levels Affected:** Local**Additional Information:** SAN No. 282**Agency Contact:** James Woodley, Environmental Protection Agency, Water, 4504F, Washington, DC 20460
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EPA—Shore Protection Act (SPA)

Final Rule Stage

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RIN: 2040-AB85

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